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To Advertisers.

On Saturday next we will issue, in addition to our regular edition of the Commercial, a Supplement containing EIGHTEEN COLUMNS, filled with choice and entertaining Reading Matter, which will be furnished our subscribers free of extra cost. As the edition will be large, and the Supplement be of an unusually interesting character, the inducements to Advertisers will be proportionately great. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to reach thousands of readers they would not reach under ordinary circumstances, should call immediately at our Counting Room, as the space for advertising favors is limited. The shrewd business man need not be told of the advantages of advertising, and none require to be informed of the special inducements presented in the LARGE EXTRA EDITION of the Commercial.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Because
The GERMAN CATHARTIC LOZENGES are so pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and possess the cathartic or cleansing power of pills, they are in general demand at our drug stores.

The Latest S-ll.
Duplex Mirrors for dressing the back of the hair, to be had only at the Kaler's, No. 2 St. Clair street. Call and see the back of your head.

For Sale or Rent.
A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
Brooklyn Standard White Lead,
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed. Factory prices. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClurran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

"Light as a Cork."
Such is the expression of all housekeepers after making bread with *Dooley's Baking Powder.* No wonder, for it is chemically pure in its composition and possessed of ingredient but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. "The best powder in the market," but this is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go further than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for *Dooley's Baking Powder*, and you will have no trouble with poor bread or pastry—satisfaction guaranteed. MWF

Quality Preferred to Quantity.
There is no subject which should more engross attention than the *purity* of the various compounds prepared for the human system. Quality is the main thing to be sought in the selection of drugs, chemicals, &c., &c. All persons who are at a loss to know where the medicines of the above description can be procured will be pleased to know that the popular Drug House of Fleming, 84, corner Market street and the Diamond, their wants can be supplied. We advise all interested to call and examine goods and prices; we feel assured they will not go way dissatisfied.

The Daily Commercial.

STATE POLITICS.

At the Northampton County Republican Convention, held at Bath, on Saturday last, Samuel Straub and Wm. Hackett, Jr., were elected Representative delegates to the State Convention, and three conferees were chosen to elect a Senatorial delegate. The delegates are instructed to support General Selfridge for Governor.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Luzerne county, on Monday, at Wilkesbarre, the delegates to the Republican State Convention were instructed to vote for Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum for Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Northern Pennsylvania have struggled for years against fraud and mob violence, and notwithstanding this opposition the Republican party of Luzerne county give to the Republican ticket over two thousand votes.

Resolved, That Northern Pennsylvania has not been fairly represented in the nominations of the Republican State Convention for years, and we now demand the representation to which we are justly entitled.

Resolved, That W. W. Ketcham is the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Luzerne county as their candidate for Governor, and our delegates to the State Convention to be held in June, are hereby instructed to vote for him to the last, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention, this day appointed, are hereby instructed to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the Convention, and to present to the Convention the name of Joseph A. Scranton for member of the Republican State Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion adjourned.

The Democracy of Blair county seem to be strongly in favor of Hon. Thaddeus Banks for the Legislative nomination by that party.

It is reported that F. W. Ames, member of the last Legislature from Crawford county, has withdrawn from the canvass, and will not be a candidate for renomination.

The Republicans of Bradford county have elected P. D. Morrow, Esq., Senatorial Delegate, and G. D. Long and N. C. Elsbre, Representative Delegates to the State Convention. They are uninstructed.

The Republicans of Somerset county will vote for candidates for the Legislature and for county offices on June 15th.

The Democracy of Westmoreland county will make their nominations by the Crawford county system on Saturday, June 12th.

A Democratic Judicial Convention will convene at Montgomery Village, Montgomery county, on Saturday, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for an additional Judge of that Judicial District, rendered necessary at present by the Legislature,) to be voted for at the next general election. Thomas Greenland, Esq., of Philadelphia; Mr. Hallowell, Esq., of Norristown, and H. P. Ross, Esq., of Doylestown, are the only candidates that have been named for the position thus far.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: According to the *World*, which, we presume, is reliable Democratic authority, the name of Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, of Lancaster, will be presented to the coming Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Hiester represented his district in Congress from 1853 to 1855, at which time his health broke down, and he has avoided public life and devoted himself to the building up of a lucrative law practice. He is the son of Hon. Daniel Hiester, long a prominent Congressman from Pennsylvania, an active politician in old times and served as a State reputation as leader of the anti-Masonic party. Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, long a gentleman in the prime of life, enjoying a substantial fortune, of high intellectual powers, and would doubtless make a strong candidate.

PREPARATIONS have been made to hold the Annual State Sabbath School Convention in Steubenville, on the 23d and 24 days of June. The various Evangelical Churches in that city have arranged with members of their congregations for the accommodation of delegates. It is expected and earnestly requested that as many schools as possible will be represented. The latch string will be out on the occasion of the great convention. Delegates arriving at Steubenville will report at headquarters.

A convention of the general ticket agents of the principal railroads of the Northwest and South-west have been in session in Louisville for two days past, and concluded their labors last evening. Their business was solely to arrange the division of rates for their respective roads.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1869. NO. 213.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Senator Sumner Favors a Conference of Leading Maritime Powers—Examining Candidates for Office—A Citizens' Movement for Control of the City Government—The Decoration of Soldiers' Graves—Cuban Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1869.

The Alabama Question.

The friends of Mr. Sumner represent him as desiring in the Alabama claims matter, in addition to such steps as may be taken for settlement with England, to have the government urge a conference of leading maritime powers, to discuss all questions connected with the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, with a view to bringing such powers to some general agreement upon the various points now in dispute.

Positions in Patent Office.

Commissioner Fisher has virtually adopted Jenckes's civil service bill for his corps of examiners. To all who apply for vacancies still existing, of which there are four, he says, 'just come on such a day and be examined. All have the same chance. You can be first assistant if you pass high enough." Thus the Commissioner treats all in a way to which none can object. A great many have tried, but as yet few have been found competent, though the examination has been conducted from an old series of questions prepared in the department some time since, but which have latterly fallen into disuse, the appointments having been given as political rewards rather than for fitness. Two colored clerks were appointed in the Patent Office to-day.

A New Political Movement.

The citizens' movement against the present municipal government of the city was fairly inaugurated last night in each of the seven wards. The meetings, which were large, were composed of both whites and blacks, and of both parties. Delegates were chosen to a nominating convention, and in most cases colored men were elected to these positions. In two of the wards colored delegates received the highest number of votes cast for any of the candidates, though a large majority of voters were white. The preliminary registration of the city for this year is complete, giving a total of 15,535 against 23,230 last year. The final revision will increase the number slightly.

Public Expenses on the Pacific Coast.

Part of the joint Committee on Retrenchment are getting ready for an official visit to California, to examine the matter of public expenses on the Pacific coast, and have a good time generally. Blanks for summoning witnesses have just been printed here.

Decoration Day.

The President, General Sherman, the heads of departments, members of the diplomatic corps, and army and navy officers will participate in the decoration of soldiers' graves at Arlington. The departments will be closed and the day will be observed as a holiday. The music will be by a chorus of one hundred vocalists, supported by the Marine Band. A change in the oratory has been made. Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Office, will be the orator of the day.

The Busted Case.

The sub-committee on the Busted case has decided to visit Mobile, and will leave for the South on Monday.

Minister Shellabarger

Arrived this morning, received his instructions and left for New York to-night. He sails on Wednesday, and goes via Paris to Lisbon.

Appointment.

Oliver Wood has been appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Cuban Matters.

The State Department has had no definite news from Cuba for several days. Instructions have been forwarded to several ports to the proper officers to keep a sharp watch upon certain vessels, believed by the Spanish Minister to be preparing to take men and arms to the insurgents.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

VESSEL TO BE RETAINED.

The Collector of the port of Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in Delaware river, from leaving that port, it being suspected that she is in the interest of the Cubans.

CONSUL AT ROCHELLE.

The President to-day appointed Samuel W. Harned United States Consul at Rochelle.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts to-day, May 10th to the 15th inclusive were $2,550,868.

SUPERVISOR.

W. Krysanski has been commissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

THE BUSTED CASE.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House leave next Monday for Alabama, to take testimony in the case of Judge Busted.

MORE GOLD TO BE SOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer to sell gold hereafter until otherwise ordered to the extent of two millions weekly, instead of one million, as heretofore, on account of the surplus gold still accumulating in the Treasury.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Major Moore, of San Antonio, Texas, had an interview this morning with President Grant. The Major assured the President that it would be folly to expect the Republican party to gain a victory in case an election was ordered in Texas immediately, and urged delay. The President will not order an election in Texas before November in any event, and also that General Reynolds had not recommended an early election, as had been intimated. Major Moore was Assistant Adjutant General of Texas under Gen. Sheridan's occupation. Depot of the Gulf, in 1865, and was likewise to by the President with much interest.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Minister to Portugal, arrived here to-day to receive his instructions. He had interviews with the President and Secretary Fish.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Arrest of a Murderer—Scarlet Fever—Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 20, 1869.

About one month since, A. Knowles was murdered at Wampum Furnace, Pa., by Jackson Kirkwood, who made his escape, but was arrested near here yesterday, and taken to New Castle, Pa., for trial. His wife was with him when arrested.

Scarlet fever has appeared here, and some fatal cases are reported.

On Saturday the Red Stocking, of Cincinnati, play a return game of base ball with the Kekionga, of this city.

A cold rain prevails this evening.

TENNESSEE.

The Republican State Convention—The Entire Day Spent in Squabbling—Probable Withdrawal of Governor Senter.

NASHVILLE, May 20,—The delegates to the Republican State Convention met at the Capitol this morning. Having called to order Mr. Pearce, of Knoxville, a friend of Governor Senter, was temporarily appointed Chairman. Some of the delegates refused to recognize his appointment, and a scene of much confusion followed. Without making any progress toward organization, an adjournment to two P. M. was carried. The meeting in the afternoon was but a repetition of the noisy and tumultuous scene of the morning. Attempts were made by several speakers to throw oil on the troubled waters, but unsuccessfully. Late in the afternoon a personal difficulty occurred between two delegates, Mr. Nelsin, of Knox, and R. R. Butler, both prominent politicians. This increased the hubbub, in the midst of which a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The lobby between Senter and Stokes is exceedingly bitter, but it is reported to-night that Senter intends to make a bold fight before withdrawing. The friends of Stokes have been confident of his nomination, but the result of Senter's withdrawal may be the nomination of a new man on whom all can harmonize.

THE French newspapers announce the departure from Marseilles of an expedition for the exploration of the interior of China. Twelve persons compose the expedition, seven of whom are French, the English, and one Spanish. It is commanded by M. de Varelgnes, who has had much experience in similar adventures, and may be expected to add much to our knowledge of the internal characteristics of the Celestial Empire.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

At the Open Board in the afternoon there was very little done in the grain markets. No. 2 spring wheat was a shade firmer, selling at 91@91 1/4, seller the month, closing at $1 10@$1 10¼. Corn and oats neglected. In the evening there was nothing done in grain, provisions or freight.

BEEF CATTLE—Moderately active; offerings light; demand for good cattle fair at former but not higher prices; sales at $4 25@$5 25; many at $4 75@$5; range of $3 00@7 50.

HOGS—Good supply and active demand, and extra grades a shade firmer; receipts 6,500 head; sales 8,-200 at $9@9 70.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 20—Flour dull; no round lots sold. Wheat firm and in moderate demand; stock light; sales 15,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee and 13,000 do No. 1 Chicago at $1 25; 16,000 do No. 2 Chicago at $1 24@$1 25; closing at $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2 Chicago; and $1 26 for Milwaukee; white and amber nominal. Corn firmer with a good inquiry; stock light; sales of 6,-000 bush new at 82c car and small lots at 83@85c. Oats better and in fair demand; sales at 52c, selling 53c at the close. Rye nominal at $1 30 for western. Barley quiet; Canada $1 60@1 70. Seeds dull; sales of timothy at $4 00; clover nominal at $9 25@9 50. Pork dull and nominal. Lard heavy. Lard steady at 16c. Highwines—no demand.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton—demand active and prices a fraction higher; middlings at 28½@28¾c; receipts 671 bales; exports coastwise 548 bales. Sugar—common 9¾@10c; prime 10½@10¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—Cotton market firm; low middling 28c; good ordinary 26c.

CUBA.

The Republic Formally Established.

Cespedes Elected President—His Proclamation on Assuming the Presidency—Mutiny Among the Spanish Troops.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Havana letter states that advices from the recent battle give the losses at one thousand two hundred Spaniards, and one thousand Cubans.

Another letter, dated the 15th, states that the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress held at Gurimano, a small town of the Central department of the Island, about twenty leagues east of Puerto Principe, Cespedes was elected President of the Republic, and General Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Don Francisco V. Aquilera has been appointed Secretary of State and War.

Cespedes issued a stirring proclamation on assuming the Presidency. He says that in the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressors, Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate her independence or perish in the attempt, and in giving herself a democratic government, she obligates herself to become republican. This double obligation, entered in the presence of free America before the liberal world, and what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic and virtuous. Cubans, on your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue count to consolidate it as republic."

Quesada closes his proclamation to the Cuban army thus: "We have to combat with the assassins of old women, and of children, with the mutilators of the dead, with idolators of gold. Cubans, if you would save your honor and that of your families, if you would conquer forever your liberty, be soldiers. War leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you far misfortune and dishonor."

A Washington dispatch says: Private advices from Cuba are very flattering for the insurgents. They have succeeded in producing dissatisfaction and mutiny among the Spanish troops, and they are deserting in large numbers. The insurrection was also spreading throughout the western part of the island. One thousand men, well armed, had succeeded, on the 8th instant, in effecting a landing on the west side of the island, coming from Yucatan. Information comes from reliable persons in Havana that many of the Spanish officers are getting dissatisfied, and that Captain General Dulce is becoming greatly alarmed for his own safety.

FEELING IN HAVANA—THE NEGROES WON'T FIGHT FOR THE SPANIARDS.

The *World's* correspondent at Havana, who published the account of the battle of Los Minas, which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday, says with regard to the effect the battle produced in Havana:

The victory of their friends in the field has considerably elated the Cubans of Havana, but has had a contrary effect upon the Spaniards here. Never have I seen them so gloomy, morose, and bitter. Their every action betrays more than ever, but at the same time, for something new, let the "niggers" come up for a large share of their abuse. When Colonel Yoller's colored volunteers left here for Nuevitas many thousands assembled to witness the act of sending colored men to the field, and what has happened is given them full credit for. They have not at all slow to remind people of their expressed disbelief. Last January, during the siege of Puerto Principe, the Spanish colored troops, raised by General Mena, deserted the Spanish cause by crowds, as many as 250 have come off in a single night, so that the battalion had to be disbanded. This is one of the first attempt to have colored men fight for the Spanish cause, and Colonel Yoller's battalion furnishes the second, and the Hidalgo the two instances will probably preclude a third attempting to be made. Spaniards, it is said, may hereafter be employed, as they are now to-day in Havana, on garrison and guard duty, but hardly for field service. In the humble opinion, the blacks and mulattoes of Cuba, the Chinese coolies and the native Indians, are like the Cuban whites most, overwhelmingly in favor of Cuban independence and nationality, and will at all times and places demonstrate this whenever opportunities will present themselves.

The insurgent successes in the district of Puerto Principe have rendered the Cubans of Havana brimful of joy, and many are very imprudently giving rather public expression to it. Whisper is now cause for apprehension by the vexed volunteers, and so this city be again disgraced by sanguinous riots, and wilful acts of murder and bloodshed.

LETTER FROM GEN. QUESADA.

The New York *Sun* publishes the annexed private letter from Gen. Lisenda, the Cuban leader, to a friend in New York:

LOS MINAS, May 3, 1869.

My Dear Commodore: Excuse these few hasty lines from the field of battle. I have had a sanguinary fight with our bitter enemies. They have been defeated by us one, but thanks to the Supreme Providence who has sustained the weak arm of liberty against the tyrannical power of Spain, we are conquerors. The brave Sons of Cuba have proved themselves stronger than the disciplined Spanish regions, although the latter were three times more numerous.

Let the world know that Cuba will be free. Let the people of the United States of America stand that Cuba is by nature a part of the sisterhood of States, and will soon be one of all national rights. Let us have that assistance which is so legally furnished to all brave and the flag of the Cuban Republic will soon float over the whole island. We ask, as a Republican Government, that our belligerent rights be recognized by the United States. That you, my friend, will be kind enough to yourself in command of a Cuban fleet, with which you will soon be seen sweeping the broad Atlantic of the savage foe with which we are now contending. Get our privateers ready, and before many days have elapsed, with God in favor of the Almighty Power we will swarm the seas with them. YOURS, &c.,

M. C. QUESADA.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO.

The revolution in the Spanish West India Island of Porto Rico does not appear to be in question at this time. We published a telegraphic account in Wednesday's COMMERCIAL:

Although the commercial condition of Porto Ricans has not been, of late years, perhaps, quite so low as that of the Cubans, their political status has been far worse. The Spanish and the slave trade was effectually stopped long ago by the Porto Ricans themselves, and resolutely refused to buy any smuggled Africans. Emancipation has also been gradually and steadily increasing, the free colored population of some 60,000 souls, there are but 40,00 slaves, and of these not more than 10,000 are field hands. The total number of free blacks and free colored on the estates amounts to some 25,000. The very fact of white men working in the fields alongside the negro, which is so repugnant to Cuban prejudice, has practically done away with all possibility of successfully raising tropical products without slave labor. Free labor has had a beneficial effect upon the condition of the slave. If, however, the social condition of the Porto Ricans is one to be envied, the unbridled efforts to suppress slavery, be something superior to that of the Cubans, the military despotism of Spain, which this present outbreak is destined to overthrow, has ever been the same crushing incubus on the islands.

The Porto Ricans are, of course, well aware that the Captain General of Cuba cannot spare a single man, and it has been impossible for him to send reinforcements be sent from Spain—an almost impossible event—Porto Rico would be entirely free from the Spanish yoke long before their advent.

HAVANA, May 20.—The reports of the landing of filibusters which are in circulation cannot be traced to any authentic source. A new expedition has landed near Sagua. The steamer Salvador has gone to some other point. It is impossible for the rebellion to spread from any point on the coast between Havana and Nuevitas, as Spanish cruisers are very numerous along that line, and in any other part of the Island it would be difficult for expeditions to find a foothold, owing to the watchfulness of the government.

Simultaneously with the insurrection, complaint of Admiral Hoff's dispatches, published in the New York papers, but the information given in those dispatches is not reliable and correct as can be obtained. Under the circumstances, can be objected to only because it discredits the exaggerated reports which are set afloat by Cuban partizans. Admiral Hoff commands the Limited confidence of American residents here.

The rebels in officially reported that the rebels have burned the town of Manicaragua. The Savanilla Railroad is again in running order.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Old and New School Assemblies

In Session in New York—Opening Proceedings of the O. S. Assembly—Organization of the New School Body—Sermon of Rev. Dr. Stearns—Election of Officers.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, this morning at eleven o'clock. Over two hundred delegates in attendance, representing the Synods of Albany, Allegheny, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nashville, New York, Northern Indiana, Ohio, Pacific, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Sandusky, Southern Iowa, Wheeling and Wisconsin.

At eleven o'clock the introductory services began, conducted by the Moderator of the last assembly, Dr. Musgrave, and Rev. Dr. Backus, of Allegheny city. Prayer was offered by Dr. Gardener Spring, pastor of the church, the oldest minister present. The retiring Moderator preached the opening sermon, from the following text, Mark xvii., 16: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." The sermon was purely doctrinal, and contained no allusion to the object of the Convention.

The Hon. Mr. Murray, pastor of the Brick Church, announced that prayer meetings will be held in that church every morning at eight o'clock during the session of the Assembly. He also invited the families who attend all Presbyterian churches in the city to join the Committee of Arrangements in getting up a social reception to the delegates to the Assembly at Apollo Hall on Monday evening next.

The business of the session commenced at one o'clock, opening with prayer by the Moderator. The roll of delegates was called, and a committee of elections appointed, to whom were referred the credentials of delegates.

The Committee of Elections is composed of Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. E. W. Gilman, and Elder Jenner, of Buffalo.

A new Presbytery was announced as formed, in accordance with the order of the last Assembly, namely, Santa Fe. It was recognized, and its delegates took their seats.

It was resolved that sessions be held from nine A. M. to half-past twelve P. M., and from half-past two to five P. M. Recess until half-past three.

At the afternoon session a resolution was passed appointing a committee of ten to confer with the New School Assembly on the question of reunion, and ascertain what action would be necessary to accomplish the result, after which the Assembly adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the New School General Assembly in Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, Moderator of the last Assembly, occupied the chair. Rev. E. T. Hatfield, D. D., of New York, acted as stated clerk, and Rev. J. Glentworth, D. D., as permanent clerk. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the galleries were crowed with spectators, to whom the proceedings were evidently of the greatest interest. It is expected two hundred and fifty delegates will be present during the session. Not more than two-thirds of this number had arrived when proceedings began. The session will continue about ten days.

The exercises were opened by a voluntary upon the organ, after which Rev. Geo. Mac-well, D.D., of Cincinnati, offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. Stearns delivered the opening sermon, in which he expressed an earnest desire for the reunion of the church, concluding as follows: "Let us come together, and as we have one doctrine, and one policy, and one order of worship, and one history, and one ecclesiastical ancestry, let us have one organization, one system of action, and one General Assembly, where we may all meet annually by our representatives, and look each other in the face and learn to understand each other, and concert and prepare to execute large and far reaching plans for the promotion of the same christian interest."

After the sermon the doxology was sung, and a benedictory prayer offered, after which the business session was opened. The only business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Committee of Arrangements, providing that daily sessions of the Convention be held as follows: From just eight to half past nine each morning, religious services; from half past nine to half past twelve, morning business session, and from half past two to half past five, afternoon business session. The Assembly at one o'clock took a recess until three.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Fish, of Utica. The roll was called, and the convention proceeded to the election of a Moderator, Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica; Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Harrisburg; Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York; Rev. Alfred Chester, of Buffalo, and Rev. B. Sunderland, of Washington, D.C., were nominated as candidates. The vote resulted: Dr. Fowler, 61; Dr. Chester, 61; Dr. Crosby, 58; Dr. Wing, 18; Dr. Sunderland, 10. Results a tie between Dr. Fowler and Crosby. The roll was then called a second time.

On the third ballot Dr. Fowler was elected Moderator by a vote of 119 to 116. This vote was significant of the sentiment of the Assembly, as it was known Dr. Fowler is an ardent advocate of reunion. Dr. Fowler was then conducted to the chair, in which he declared himself in favor of reunion upon the most honorable terms. At the conclusion of his speech the Assembly adjourned.

MEMPHIS.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Offered and Referred —Report on the Southern Pacific Railroad—The Route Recommended—Southern Steamship Lines—Immigration, &c.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Delegates continue to arrive, the number being now about one hundred. Among those arriving are delegates from Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The Convention opened in the regular form. After the completion of a roll-call of delegates from each State to select the time and place of the next meeting of the Convention, Judge Williams, of Kentucky, offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to memorialize Congress for aid in removing obstructions in Tennessee river and canal, and around the Shoals. Referred.

A communication was received from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, extending the time for the return of the delegates to the first of June.

Mr. Hall, roll of the States, the following resolutions were read and referred, together with the matter of the meeting, committees to hold over until next session, the duties of which shall have power to call them together at any time, and to report results to the British transportation; asking each State to hold conventions and appoint ten delegates to a grand commercial convention; for a committee to ascertain the expediency of forming a permanent board of trade; for the Governor of Texas requesting Southern railroads to hold a convention for the purpose of establishing the Immigration corporation, and taking means to systematize labor. This was ably supported by Col. Cole, of Texas, who discussed many advantages of the rules; asking aid for the Augusta and Hussey railroads; for an appropriation aid to the Selma and Memphis railroad; for a committee to draft a memorialize Congress on all subjects indorsed by the convened; thanking Gov. Patton, of Alabama, be chairman.

Gov. Patton offered a resolution which was passed under a suspension of the rules, to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the direct land tax of 1862.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Committee on the Pacific Railroad recommended the following report, which was unanimously adopted: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention*—Your Committee, to whom was referred matters relating to a Pacific Railroad, respectfully report the following resolutions for your consideration, viz:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the construction of a railroad from some point on the southern states, could be secured or a main trunk line from the Mississippi river to the valley of the Colorado, and this and a one the valley of oil a south to that point, and thence to the Pacific coast, would be a convenient central point near the Thirty-second parallel of latitude, and will afford the shortest line of Texas, from which main trunk feeder roads should be built to Galveston, Indianola, Houston, New Orleans and other points, all of which feeder roads would be profitable investments, and would open a short track, with like feeder roads from San Francisco, Portland and Washington, D.C., to the same point, and similar equal rights and connections.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and request them to present the same to the Congress of the United States.

The Committee, which is composed of representatives from seventeen States, including three from California, also reported the following reasons for the report. First, it is the shortest line connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Valley of the Mississippi with the coast of the Pacific Ocean; second, it is the line of all those now in contemplation which has the shortest and cheapest construction; third, it passes through the most favorable country for the construction of the road, and the most profitable lands thereby either now or when proposed; fourth, the line is touched by water navigation at the two points, affording the greatest facilities for construction, for the transportation of iron and cheapening such construction; fifth, the line will open to the Pacific coast the immense mineral region of Arizona and Sonora, and render more valuable the great stock raising districts of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona; sixth, it will invite and enjoy an unrivaled traffic; sixth, it will inevitably tend to promote the trade with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and thus not only benefit the enterprise of Texas, but secure to our shipping ports the greater portion of the trade which now seeks Europe by hazardous, and frequently disastrous voyages around Cape Horn; seventh, it will open a new cotton growing area in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, not inferior in cotton growing belt that are now useless for lack of facilities for transportation; eighth, it is well known that many millions of money will be among the feeder roads referred to by the gentlemen having charge of the construction without waiting for Government subsidy or encouragement, and the Committee believe that the construction of this route more than all other routes to the Pacific coast will be the great necessity of the hour, emigration will direct itself to it, and the Committee, therefore, submitted.

Signed, LOGAN H. ROOTS, Chairman, S. B. BUCKMONT, Secretary.

After the applause caused by their adoption, the Committee on Trade and Commerce reported in favor of the formation of steamship lines from the Atlantic ports, which should be encouraged by subscription; that said lines should be patronized by the planters and merchants of the South, and recommended that the inaugurated between Norfolk and Liverpool organized at the Norfolk convention.

Mr. Lindsay presented a report, setting forth the claims of Charleston, New Orleans, Virginia City, Nevada, and Memphis, and a long debate, participated in by himself, Col. Jaques, Virginia City; Mr. Hill, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Symington, Virginia, Mr. Arrowsmith, of Georgia, Col. Marcy, of Virginia, John Everett, of England, and others, until 6:30, when the convention adjourned.

The Liability of Railroad Companies

We have already briefly noted the case of Cyrus H. McCormick against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, tried in the Circuit Court of New York, and in which he sued to recover for baggage burnt in a building in this city, used as a depot by the company in 1862. The points involved in the case and the decision in detail are summed up as follows:

"The defendant's evidence showed that Mr. McCormick, with his wife, went to the office of the company in Philadelphia with a large amount of baggage, and that the assistant baggage master or an employee, who told him his baggage could be checked only by the purchase of his tickets; that he went to get his tickets; that during his absence his baggage was weighed, checked and placed in the baggage car; that the departure being imminent; that Mr. McCormick returned with his tickets, which contained a notice (held by the courts of Pennsylvania not to be a contract) that they were only responsible for accidents occurring on their own line; that Mr. McCormick again presented himself with the tickets, the agent informed him his baggage could not be received, and that before obtaining his checks he must pay the extra charge of $8 70 that Mr. McCormick, under protest, paid the money, and demanded his checks or a return of his baggage; but by that time the baggage was covered up with other baggage, and the car was either starting or had actually started, and it was impossible to return the baggage; that Mr. McCormick then went to the Presidents office, and was told that the only way to get his baggage be delivered to him without checks, that it was sent through to Pittsburgh, but failed to reach there in time; that Mr. McCormick followed his baggage, and there, through, sure, obtained a similar order on the Fort Wayne and Chicago line, and subsequently went to Chicago, and arriving after the fire which consumed the depot and the baggage in it, found nothing of value was left of his baggage. The defendants then moved for the nonsuit of the complaint on the ground that as common carriers they were not liable under the circumstances of the case, while in their custody, and were burnt by lightning, "the act of God;" that they were not liable for the acts of their servants, a common carrier could not be held on that ground to have insured the baggage against loss. They further claimed that as the act of the baggage master was in clear violation of the rules of the company, and not the company was responsible; that Mr. McCormick in buying his ticket sent into contract to be governed by the reasonable regulations of the company in this thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty miles, and it is contended that the entire distance can be traversed in thirty-eight days.

Edward Graydner, a boatman, aged 40, was drowned at Cincinnati yesterday evening.

There was an editorial excursion from St. Louis to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob yesterday. It was a very pleasant affair.

Barney Goldsmith committed suicide in Cincinnati Wednesday night.

The New York State Associated Press, adjourned yesterday. The Association had an editorial fraternity of the State generally have tendered a banquet to Hon. John M. Francis, its late President, and editor of the Troy *Times*, previous to his departure for Europe to spend a year or so. The Association also presented to the handsome service of solid silver to Ellis H. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald*, its Secretary and Treasurer for eighteen years.

Hon. Mr. Young's bill to incorporate a company to lay telegraph wires from Montreal to England, the Greenland, Iceland and the Faro Island, was favorably received yesterday by the House, previous to the Railways and Telegraph Lines of the House of Commons and adopted. Mr. Young telegraphed the result to the friends of the enterprise in Copenhagen. It is reported that Hon. Wm. McDougall is to be appointed Governor of Assiniabo in Northwest Territory.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Oxford and Harvard Race—The Austrian School Law Approved by the Emperor—The Orangemen Opposed to Disestablishment of the Irish Church—Election Troubles in France—Popular Demonstration at Nimes—Prison Forced Open—Riot and Bloodshed, &c., &c.

The International Boat Race.

LONDON, May 20.—The Oxford Crew have commenced to practice for their contest with the Harvard. The four men selected are Benson, Bow, Yarborough, Fitne and Barbyshire, stroke. Nelson will probably be coxswain. The London Rowing Club have challenged the Harvard Club to a match.

The Austrian School Law.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, has given his sanction to the public schools bill passed by the Reichstath.

Petition Against Disestablishment.

DUBLIN, May 20.—The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland, have petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Election Troubles in France.

LONDON, May 20.—The elections in France continue to be attended with more or less disorder. Since the 12th inst., one hundred and forty-four persons have been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and of these only seventeen have been discharged. A popular demonstration was reported at Nimes, where the people sang the Marseillaise. At Bourgs the prison was forced open by a crowd of political agitators, and one of the leaders who had been arrested, was released. In the department of Aube, during the electioneering tour of M. Perlere, a riot took place in which blood was shed.

Excitement at Marseilles.

LONDON, May 20.—The excitement at Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambitta was present and made a strong speech. Crowds in the streets sang the Marseillaise, and revolutionary and unlawful demonstrations. Many arrests were made by the police. At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy De Boime, disorders are also reported. Over one thousand of the people shouted "Viva Ledru Rollin," "Viva Barbes."

Portuguese Finances.

LISBON, May 20.—The financial measures proposed by the Government are not well received by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected, unless they are modified.

A Spanish Republic.

MADRID, May 20.—Senor Castellar made a great speech to-day in the Cortes, in favor of establishing a republic. This speech was referred to the example of the United States, and praised their form of government with enthusiasm. There is great agitation in Barcelonia and Saragossa, in favor of a republic.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The steamship Pacific, from New York, arrived last night.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20, Evening.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, 93¾ for account. 5-20's 78¾. Illinois Central 89. Erie 19¾.

The specie in the Bank of England has increased £100,000 during the week.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, May 20.—Sugar to arrive 29s; on spot 29s 6d. Linseed oil 33 1s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Petroleum dull at 46¾ francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—5-20s 87¾@88¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 4d, red western 8s 8d. Flour 23s.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869.

THE reported negotiations between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, for the perpetual lease of the latter, we have reason to suppose, have taken the form of a distinct proposition from the Pennsylvania Company to pay 12 per cent. per annum in quarterly dividends, free of Government tax, upon the present capital of the Fort Wayne—$11,500,000—and the interest upon its whole funded debt, including the yearly contribution to sinking the principal of the debt; leaving it to the Fort Wayne Company to determine the new basis of capital upon which the lease is to be paid; that is, if 50 per cent. should be added to the present capital, calling the whole $17,250,000, the quarterly dividends to be at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; or if 71 1-2 per cent. should be added, calling the whole capital $20,012,500, the quarterly dividends to be at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. This last proposition, we believe, is received with most favor on Wall street. It makes a 7 per cent. investment, free of Government tax and all contingencies.

THE Baltimore *American* in discussing the general question of criticism by Republican papers of the measures and men of the party, makes some very sensible remarks, which have a pertinent application in this State at this time. "The Republican party," says the *American*, "is especially the party of free speech. It believes not only in the freest discussion of the great political questions of the day, but it also preserves the largest degree of individual independence in criticising the acts of its own party representatives. The Democracy adopt a quite different rule, which, while it had the advantage of presenting the party as at all times united, was, in its practical working, the cause of an ever increasing and seething dissatisfaction under the surface, that finally, when it could no longer be concealed or pacified, produced the disruption of the party. That party rarely or never disciplined its men, and hence it fell into the control of the slave power, and finally into treason and rebellion, without a word of warning or remonstrance, until it was too late for that word to have any effect."

THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AND THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Some days since we suggested that great care should be exercised in the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner, because, aside from the responsible and honorable duties of the office in its ordinary administration, it is now made doubly important by its authority to grant licenses for the sale of liquors. The three Commissioners are constituted a License Board, and to them all applications must be made for the granting or renewal of licenses. The theory of the law, and the purpose of its framers, was that the Commissioners should hear all applications—the arguments and proof for or against—sitting in some degree as a court, and that their joint action of the Commissioners, or a majority of them, should be necessary to grant a license.

This principle of the law has been rendered nugatory by the policy that has grown up in the Commissioners' office, in disposing of this branch of the public business. The county has been divided into three districts by the Commissioners themselves, and each Commissioner is supreme in the granting of licenses in the district allotted to him. This is not in accordance with the law; on the contrary is certainly *in violation of its spirit*, if not its letter; but being determined upon by the Commissioners, and having become the settled policy of the office, there is no relief save in very stringent legislation on the subject, or the nomination and election of men to the office of Commissioner who will refuse their assent to a system that offers extraordinary inducements for bribery and corruption.

There are about fifteen hundred applications for license to sell liquors, made annually to the Commissioners sitting as a license board. Mr. Commissioner HAMILTON, (just completing nine years' service in the office) has charge of granting all licenses in the old ten wards in Pittsburgh; Mr. Commissioner NEELEY has the south side, the new wards of the city, and the townships in the middle district between the rivers; and Mr. Commissioner PILLOW has the north side. The understanding is that each Commissioner is supreme in his own district. If the applicant for license resides in Birmingham or East Liberty, for instance, he must bring his influences to bear on Commissioner NEELEY; if he lives in any of the old ten wards his case is in the hands of Mr. HAMILTON; and if he is domiciled in Allegheny or Sewickley, his fate is with Mr. PILLOW. The temptations that this perversion of the law holds out must be apparent to every one; and, true or false, the hundreds of reports current in the streets as to improper operations—to put the case very mildly—in the Commissioners' office, are the natural outgrowth of the pernicious sytem adopted in granting licenses.

In the old ten wards of Pittsburgh there were granted last year *four hundred and ninety-seven licenses*, and in the remainder of the county *six hundred and twenty-eight*—or a total in the whole county of 1,135. In the district system that obtains in the Commissioners' office, it will be seen that Mr. Commissioner HAMILTON had the granting of considerable more than one-third the licenses issued. How many fell to the lot of Messrs. NEELEY and PILLOW we are not prepared to say, but the remainder was probably pretty evenly divided between them.

The Commissioners, for their services as members of the License Board, receive an annual stipend of seven hundred dollars. In the case of Mr. HAMILTON this amounted to about one dollar and forty cents for each license granted by him in the wards of the old city.

The privilege of a license in some parts of the county is very valuable, and the venders of liquor pay liberal fees to counsel for obtaining them. We have no intention of discussing whether the number granted is more or less than is necessary to the comfort and convenience of the people. That is another branch of the subject entirely. But we do protest against the system in vogue at the Commissioners' office as one that offers the strongest temptations to corruption that could be imagined. We hope, therefore, that, while such practices can be carried on under cover of the law, extraordinary scrutiny will be exercised by the coming County Convention to place in nomination for Commissioner a gentleman of the strictest integrity, who will pledge himself to a general smash-up of the district system in granting licenses.

Our Ministers Abroad.

Some of our Ministers abroad are handled without gloves by a London correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Reverdy Johnson, he says, is a gentleman and a scholar, but no statesman. "He has sacrificed his reputation to speeches." Mr. Clay, however, is a "statesman of distinguished abilities," who cannot control his Secretary of Legation. Our Minister to Turkey, Mr. Morris, is described as a profound scholar without self-command, and an able political writer, although pugnacious. As for Minister Hale, this correspondent is "unable to discover the slightest vestige of smariness or dexterity about him. A species of mania has already overtaken him, which I believe to be symptomatic of the outrage that is not far off. Poor, poor old man! There is a wandering, unsettled look about him, a shiftless, aimless character, which becomes apparent at once, and I say it is a sin, a shame to our manhood and a disgrace to our nation to have kept him 'meandering in his sinecure' so long." Minister Harvey is stigmatized as a man who accepts everybody's invitations, but never invites in return. Among them all, Messrs. Marsh, Tuckerman, Bancroft, Dix and Bartlett are the only ones whose characters are spotless. The correspondent sums up with the statement that the American public are the worst represented at foreign courts of any other nation on earth.

It is well known that, according to British law, the *ante-mortem* declaration of a murdered man, although not made on oath, is held equivalent to if not stronger than an affidavit. For it is thought that the statement "believing myself about to die," and "having no hope of living," carries with it all the weight of a statement made in the presence of a Creator who will punish hereafter a wilful perjury. The law, however, assumes that there should be a fear of certain death in the mind of a person making this declaration. A capital conviction has just been quashed in one of the courts of criminal appeal in England on the ground that the dying declaration of the murdered woman was unsatisfactory on this point. It contained the statement: "I make this declaration with the fear of death before me, and, *or present, no hope of recovery.*" The judges of appeal held that this fear was not sufficient to give the declaration a legal value.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law to authorize any married woman to be an executrix, administratrix, guardian or trustee. This places a married woman in Massachusetts on a legal equality as regards property with her single sister.

"Jubilee hats," "Jubilee neck ties," "Jubilee collars," "Jubilee juleps," "Jubilee cobblers," "Jubilee cocktails," and so on, are already beginning to be the rage in Boston.

General Hancock has authorized a St. Paul paper to deny that he protested against being sent to the Northwest.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold, the well known druggist of New York, returns for this year an income of $152,295. All this comes from advertising. Mr. Helmbold's expenditures for advertising average over $10,000 a week.

An English gentleman has bought between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of land in Nelson county, Va., on which he intends to settle 300 English families.

A Louisville milliner has sued the wife of a prominent merchant for slander, in speaking of her as "that fancy Mrs. Smith," and claims damages to the extent of $10,000.

Some German newspapers never tire of trying to prove that distinguished Americans are of German birth. Thus a paper published at Schwertz, in the Fatherland, says: "In the year 1845 or 1846, a young farmer and Landwehr lieutenant, named Zehrmann, born in the Bromberg district, emigrated to the United States and enlisted in the regular army. In the year 1852 the same Zehrmann (whom the Americans called Sherman,) who had already become a major in the army, visited a relative at Schwetzin, Prussia. Here a great many persons remember distinctly having made his acquaintance. In the late American war Sherman became a General."

It is believed by some that persons inspired with malice toward the Long Island Railroad, or, from a desire to destroy life, are making a regular practice of tampering with the track and misplacing switches on that road. Several trains have lately had narrow escapes from running from the track by switches being misplaced—no doubt wilfully—and a few days since a train was thrown from the track near Jamaica by a rail that had been completely overturned. No one was killed but several workmen were quite severly cut.

It is said that at the close of 1868 there were 109,177 miles of railroad in the world. Of this amount Europe had 56,690 miles, Asia 4,474, Africa 583, Australia 789, South America 1,421. The United States leads every other country, having 42,236 miles, and Great Britain stands next, with 14,247, or only a little more than a third as much as we. France is third, with 9,934 miles, and Prussia has 5,926 miles.

The following is a correct exhibit of the amount of business reported on by the Postoffice of New York with Europe and the West Indies during the month of April:

	Letters.	Postage.
Received from Europe	97,251	$ 37,383 33
Sent to Europe	408,093	52,401 87
Received from West Indies	56,827	22,730 94
Sent to the West Indies	47,846	5,701 73
Grand total	839,682	$103,291 97

We all remember the story of the man who came home "tired," chewed on his wife's nightcaps that were lying in starch, and asked the good woman "what made the cabbage so stringy?" But as good a joke is told by the Rochester *Express:*

"A day or two since a lady purchased of Jas. Vick 100 Gladiola bulbs—a new variety—for which she paid three dollars each. She took them home, prepared supper for her husband, laid the costly bulbs upon the table and went out visiting. The husband came home, sat down to the table, and commenced his evening meal. He noticed the bulbs lying near his plate, and, supposing they were *onions*, peeled, vinegared and peppered them, and ate them up! Soon after he was taken ill, and, missing her bulbs, inquired of her husband what had become of her Gladiolas. Imagine the lady's surprise when her liege lord replied, 'Gladiolas! Gladiolas! I thought they were onions, and ate them up!'"

Here is the *naive* election proclamation issued by the Prefect of Nismes: "I recommend to you the official candidate, M. Granier de Cassagnac. He may have possibly committed mistakes, but to vote for him is to vote for the Emperor. There is still another candidate, M. Jules Favre, the great orator, and a man of high character, but to vote for him is to vote for the revolution."

At a meeting of Californians in New York, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific road, Judge Berry, of Nevada, pointed out a few practical results that might be expected from the enlargement of freighting facilities. He said that grapes—for which fifty cents to two dollars per pound are paid in the New York market—can be picked and packed in California for 2½ cents a pound, and transported and sold in New York for 50 cents a pound. Other fruits the same. California salmon, than which no better can be found, can be sent across the continent and be sold for 20 cents a pound in New York.

The Boston orthodox Congregationalists are laying siege to Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, with the determined purpose to capture him for their Central Congregational Church, from whose pastorate Rev. Dr. Todd's son has just been dismissed. Having built on the back bay lands the most expensive, if not the most elegant church edifice in New England, costing nigh upon $400,000, they want a minister to correspond.

Mr. John McCosco, the oldest inhabitant of Danville, Vt., died a few days since, aged ninety years. He was a native of Poland, and at the age of seventeen was conscripted into the Austrian army. He witnessed the triumphant entry of Bonaparte from Elba into Paris, in April, 1824. Soon after the battle of Waterloo he enlisted in the British army, and mustered with troops then about being transported to Canada.

An old man recently eloped from a village in Mississippi with a girl of fifteen. The couple were captured at New Orleans. When inforgated at the police station that the old fellow had a wife and family already, "I know that," replied the girl, "but, you see, they don't treat him well, and he's got the rheumatism and the asthma, and he's got a falling in the back; and you see, as I'm a poor girl myself, he and me concluded we'd come away and live by ourselves."

Girardin said recently at a meeting of the Parisian journalists, that the time would come day when the newspapers would be furnished to subscribers at a merely nominal price, and the proceeds of the advertising patronage alone would be relied upon to pay the expenses of the paper.

Pacific Railroad Items.

A novel and very expensive bridge is in progress of erection at Omaha, Nebraska, across the Missouri river. It is to be 2,500 feet long, to be built of cast iron, 70 feet above low water, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000. It will be supported by eighteen pneumatic piles of cast iron, eight feet in diameter, and sunk 70 feet in the sand, the piles or tubes to be filled with masonry.

Over fifty new bridges to replace temporary bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad have been built at Chicago, and shipped and put up this season, and new ones will be completed over the whole line in sixty days.

The Union Pacific has two mines of excellent quality of bituminous coal on their route, one near Laramie and the other at Bitter Creek. These mines furnish all the coal needed for the present use of the company.

No eastern railroad is in any better order than the Union Pacific. Express trains average nearly twenty-five miles an hour, and, says a New England correspondent, the cars are as much superior to cars in New England as the Boston and Albany cars are superior to the old Hudson and Berkshire cars. We think this is stretching the truth just a little. The average number of passengers is one hundred and fifty daily, about half of whom go through, and the number is constantly increasing. From the car windows antelope, wolves and prairie dogs are seen at all hours of the day, and now and then a "live Injun."

Pullman's new palace cars, one of which cost over $25,000, made their first trip through to Ogden on the Union Pacific Railroad on the 7th inst.

The Law to Prohibit Obscene Advertising.

Many inquiries have been made of Governor Geary why he has not signed the bill to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements, and the sale of obnoxious medicines, imposing a fine and imprisonment of six months. The bill passed the Senate on February 25, and the House April 15, but was never messaged to the Governor, and, consequently, was not signed. The fair inference is that the bill was stolen from the transcribing room before it could be copied for transmission to the Governor. There is now no remedy for the loss, and the act is not worth the paper on which it was written. Governor Geary authorizes the statement that, had he received the bill, he would gladly have approved it, as he deems its provisions just and beneficial to the good morals of society. The only remedy is for the next Legislature to reenact the law, and also to pass a law severely punishing the stealing or tampering with Legislative documents. We would like to know the why and the wherefore of the disappearance of this bill, and would ask for a Committee of Investigation were such legislative inquiries of any profit. It is hardly possible that any of the newspapers publishing these vile advertisements would countenance the theft of the bill, and it must have been the work of the venders of the vile drugs advertised. We think, however, that the proceedings in regard to this measure—not only its passage by the Legislature, but its subsequent theft—should shame the papers heretofore offending into the observance of caution in the future.

Women.

WOMEN possess the right to vote more extensively than is generally supposed. In Australia women can vote as nobles, in their corporate capacity as nuns, and as tax-payers. In some cases, however, they vote by proxy. In Hungary, up to 1848, widows and single women who were landed proprietors possessed the right to vote. They were deprived of it by the revolutionary government, and are now petitioning for the restoration of this right. In Canada, as in several of our States, women are allowed to vote for and serve as school trustees. In the British Australian colony of Victoria women universally assumed the right to vote about four years ago, having found that the law had been so framed as to permit them. In Sweden, chiefly through the exertions of the Lady Fredrika Bremer, an indirect right of voting was in 1862 granted to all women possessing specified property qualifications. In Italy a widow, or wife separated from her husband, may vote if she pays taxes. Also, in Holland, single women possessing property are entitled to vote on all questions likely to effect its value. In some towns in France women possess and exercise the right to vote in municipal affairs.

ST. LOUIS reports the receipt of an invoice of teas, only thirty days from Yokohama. This begins to bring the realities of the Pacific Railway before us. What changes it may make in the currents of our trade, and in what a near future, the public even yet has scarcely begun to realize.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Marbleized Marble.

Making the Most of a Modern Art.

We remember having read somewhere—we think it was the opinion of an American author—that more money is expended in housefurnishing by the American people with less gratifying results than in any other country claiming the advantages of civilization. The complaint was not simply that the exterior and interior appointments of our houses remind one of an overdressed man or woman, but rather that the different articles which go to make up the appointments of a house are commonly brought together without reference to each other, hence are not in unison. We are inclined to think that this opinion, which dates back a score of years, will be found too true of a majority of our best ordered establishments to-day, simply because their owners do not always possess an eye for form and color, and are compelled to depend upon the art of the upholsterer. And where people frequently possess the tact of beautifying and arranging, either through ignorance of the fact, or a dread of departing from the stereotyped rules, still everything is left to the upholsterer, and the worth of the appointment, are measured by dollars and cents, rather than the effect produced by harmony and proportion. The mere matter of price determines the conclusion. Of course, where this is the case, the impression a stranger receives is more favorable to the furniture makers and weavers of the most splendid fabrics, than to those who gather the fruits of their labors together in a hap-hazard way. At the same time, this result is unavoidable where the purchaser does not possess good taste, or an intuitive eye for form and color. If anything can remedy this state of affairs, it lies with the manufacturers of wall paper, those who weave our carpets and upholstering stuffs, and last, though not least, on the list, those who furnish our mantels, side-boards, table-tops, and such articles as are graced by the finest of marbles.

MARBLEIZED MANTELS.

Heretofore we have been compelled to confine our choice to two colors in selecting the most prominent articles in the appointments of a well ordered apartment—the mantel. No matter whether either color harmonized with the wall-paper, carpets, curtains or furniture, for the sake of securing marble, white or black was incorporated with the other colors. Now, however, we are aided by the marbleizer, who is prepared to furnish us, to order, almost any shades in the articles we require. No single color in the natural stone, whether found only in Egypt, Spain, California, Ireland, Hungary, Russia, Scotland—anywhere on the globe, in fact is denied us. Out of upwards of twenty varieties of marble, all different in color, and in texture, and displaying every conceivable shade, not one can be mentioned that the marbleizer will not imitate so closely that the most experienced worker in marble cannot tell the difference between the real and marbleized marble.

SYRACONE—NATURE'S ODDITY.

One of the finest pieces of work shown us was a partially finished Syracone Mantel. This is one of the richest, and at the same time most beautiful variety of marble known. Syracone comes from South America, and combines a variety of brilliant colors, flung together and intermingled in inextricable confusion. The first thought that strikes one upon looking at a piece of the native stone is, How beautiful! Then as the eye traces the rich veins of amber, ochre and gold interlacing the grey and white flake of pearl, fantastic shadows thrown on the white ground, the impression is irresistable that human hand could only have been produced by nature during one of those frightful upheavals so common to Southern latitudes.

SLATE AND MARBLE CONTRASTED.

The difference between the marbleized marble and slate is as great as to imagine the lady's surprise when her liege lord replied, 'Gladiolas! Gladiolas! I thought they were onions, and ate them up!'"

Here is the *naive* election proclamation issued by the Prefect of Nismes: "I recommend to you the official candidate, M. Granier de Cassagnac. He may have possibly committed mistakes, but to vote for him is to vote for the Emperor. There is still another candidate, M. Jules Favre, the great orator, and a man of high character, but to vote for him is to vote for the revolution."

The art of marbleizing slate and marble is of comparatively recent date, and, in this country is confined to less than a dozen individuals. The business of *marbleizing marble* is confined almost exclusively to two establishments, one in New York and the other in this city.

W. W. WALLACE'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Mr. W. W. Wallace, who has been engaged in the marble business in this city upwards of thirty-five years, introduced the art of marbleizing marble in this city very recently, in conjunction with the business of marbleizing slate, which he contemplates abandoning, save when called upon to fill orders. Having his workshops and establishments on the Fatherland, says: "In the year 1845 or 1846, a young farmer and Landwehr lieutenant, named Zehrmann, born in the Bromberg district, emigrated to the United States and enlisted in the regular army. In the year 1852 the same Zehrmann (whom the Americans called Sherman,) who had already become a major in the army, visited a relative at Schwetzin, Prussia. Here a great many persons remember distinctly having made his acquaintance. In the late American war Sherman became a General."

It is believed by some that persons inspired with malice toward the Long Island Railroad, or, from a desire to destroy life, are making a regular practice of tampering with the track and misplacing switches on that road. Several trains have lately had narrow escapes from running from the track by switches being misplaced—no doubt wilfully—and a few days since a train was thrown from the track near Jamaica by a rail that had been completely overturned. No one was killed but several workmen were quite severly cut.

It is said that at the close of 1868 there were 109,177 miles of railroad in the world. Of this amount Europe had 56,690 miles, Asia 4,474, Africa 583, Australia 789, South America 1,421. The United States leads every other country, having 42,236 miles, and Great Britain stands next, with 14,247, or only a little more than a third as much as we. France is third, with 9,934 miles, and Prussia has 5,926 miles.

The following is a correct exhibit of the amount of business reported on by the Postoffice of New York with Europe and the West Indies during the month of April:

	Letters.	Postage.
Received from Europe	97,251	$ 37,383 33
Sent to Europe	408,093	52,401 87
Received from West Indies	56,827	22,730 94
Sent to the West Indies	47,846	5,701 73
Grand total	839,682	$103,291 97

We all remember the story of the man who came home "tired," chewed on his wife's nightcaps that were lying in starch, and asked the good woman "what made the cabbage so stringy?" But as good a joke is told by the Rochester *Express:*

"A day or two since a lady purchased of Jas. Vick 100 Gladiola bulbs—a new variety—for which she paid three dollars each. She took them home, prepared supper for her husband, laid the costly bulbs upon the table and went out visiting. The husband came home, sat down to the table, and commenced his evening meal. He noticed the bulbs lying near his plate, and, supposing they were *onions*, peeled, vinegared and peppered them, and ate them up! Soon after he was taken ill, and, missing her bulbs, inquired of her husband what had become of her Gladiolas. Imagine the lady's surprise when her liege lord replied, 'Gladiolas! Gladiolas! I thought they were onions, and ate them up!'"

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Pacific Railroad Items.

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Pullman's new palace cars, one of which cost over $25,000, made their first trip through to Ogden on the Union Pacific Railroad on the 7th inst.

The Law to Prohibit Obscene Advertising.

Many inquiries have been made of Governor Geary why he has not signed the bill to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements, and the sale of obnoxious medicines, imposing a fine and imprisonment of six months. The bill passed the Senate on February 25, and the House April 15, but was never messaged to the Governor, and, consequently, was not signed. The fair inference is that the bill was stolen from the transcribing room before it could be copied for transmission to the Governor. There is now no remedy for the loss, and the act is not worth the paper on which it was written. Governor Geary authorizes the statement that, had he received the bill, he would gladly have approved it, as he deems its provisions just and beneficial to the good morals of society. The only remedy is for the next Legislature to reenact the law, and also to pass a law severely punishing the stealing or tampering with Legislative documents. We would like to know the why and the wherefore of the disappearance of this bill, and would ask for a Committee of Investigation were such legislative inquiries of any profit. It is hardly possible that any of the newspapers publishing these vile advertisements would countenance the theft of the bill, and it must have been the work of the venders of the vile drugs advertised. We think, however, that the proceedings in regard to this measure—not only its passage by the Legislature, but its subsequent theft—should shame the papers heretofore offending into the observance of caution in the future.

Women.

WOMEN possess the right to vote more extensively than is generally supposed. In Australia women can vote as nobles, in their corporate capacity as nuns, and as tax-payers. In some cases, however, they vote by proxy. In Hungary, up to 1848, widows and single women who were landed proprietors possessed the right to vote. They were deprived of it by the revolutionary government, and are now petitioning for the restoration of this right. In Canada, as in several of our States, women are allowed to vote for and serve as school trustees. In the British Australian colony of Victoria women universally assumed the right to vote about four years ago, having found that the law had been so framed as to permit them. In Sweden, chiefly through the exertions of the Lady Fredrika Bremer, an indirect right of voting was in 1862 granted to all women possessing specified property qualifications. In Italy a widow, or wife separated from her husband, may vote if she pays taxes. Also, in Holland, single women possessing property are entitled to vote on all questions likely to effect its value. In some towns in France women possess and exercise the right to vote in municipal affairs.

ST. LOUIS reports the receipt of an invoice of teas, only thirty days from Yokohama. This begins to bring the realities of the Pacific Railway before us. What changes it may make in the currents of our trade, and in what a near future, the public even yet has scarcely begun to realize.

GENERAL POLITICS.

The New York *Tribune* is positively gushing in its "welcome back" to Mr. Jacob Thompson, whom Mr. Greeley visited, or proposed to visit, at Niagara Falls, during the war. It says to Jacob: "This country of ours is the best on the planet—the best to earn in, to spend in, to work in, to scheme in, to live in, to die in—the best in the world for Southerners and Northerners, for Lee and for Grant, for Stephens and Sumner, for Jacob Thompson and Frederick Douglass. And with all your faults, Jacob Thompson, we shall do our best to love you and yours—to give you the heartiest hand we may if you care—to give you the greeting of plow and spade, of labor and liberty—trusting that in right time all things will be made quite whole again, if one and all of us shall have quite learned to accept the situation manfully, and go to work with a will."

The Ohio Democratic State Committee has fixed Wednesday, July 7, as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention. The ratio of representation will be the same as at previous convention, and as follows: One delegate for each county, and an additional delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Secretary of State last fall. The whole number of delegates is five hundred and ninety-four.

The coming Republican State Convention of Maine, at Bangor, and who shall be nominated there, is the chief topic of conversation in political, religious and temperance circles of the Pine Tree State. The letter of Governor Chamberlain, which was solicited for the sole purpose to correct a misunderstanding as to the conclusion. Of course, where this is the case, the impression a stranger receives is more favorable to the furniture makers and weavers of the most splendid fabrics, than to those who gather the fruits of their labors together in a hap-hazard way. At the same time, this result is unavoidable where the purchaser does not possess good taste, or an intuitive eye for form and color. If anything can remedy this state of affairs, it lies with the manufacturers of wall paper, those who weave our carpets and upholstering stuffs, and last, though not least, on the list, those who furnish our mantels, side-boards, table-tops, and such articles as are graced by the finest of marbles.

MARBLEIZED MANTELS.

Heretofore we have been compelled to confine our choice to two colors in selecting the most prominent articles in the appointments of a well ordered apartment—the mantel. No matter whether either color harmonized with the wall-paper, carpets, curtains or furniture, for the sake of securing marble, white or black was incorporated with the other colors. Now, however, we are aided by the marbleizer, who is prepared to furnish us, to order, almost any shades in the articles we require. No single color in the natural stone, whether found only in Egypt, Spain, California, Ireland, Hungary, Russia, Scotland—anywhere on the globe, in fact is denied us. Out of upwards of twenty varieties of marble, all different in color, and in texture, and displaying every conceivable shade, not one can be mentioned that the marbleizer will not imitate so closely that the most experienced worker in marble cannot tell the difference between the real and marbleized marble.

SYRACONE—NATURE'S ODDITY.

One of the finest pieces of work shown us was a partially finished Syracone Mantel. This is one of the richest, and at the same time most beautiful variety of marble known. Syracone comes from South America, and combines a variety of brilliant colors, flung together and intermingled in inextricable confusion. The first thought that strikes one upon looking at a piece of the native stone is, How beautiful! Then as the eye traces the rich veins of amber, ochre and gold interlacing the grey and white flake of pearl, fantastic shadows thrown on the white ground, the impression is irresistable that human hand could only have been produced by nature during one of those frightful upheavals so common to Southern latitudes.

SLATE AND MARBLE CONTRASTED.

The difference between the marbleized marble and slate is as great as to imagine the lady's surprise when her liege lord replied, 'Gladiolas! Gladiolas! I thought they were onions, and ate them up!'"

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FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECT.

The Crawford, Pa., *Journal* says: The wheat fields in different parts of the country are looking splendidly, and a very large crop will be gathered, unless some trouble occurs before harvest. The grass which up to last week was in poor shape, is doing finely since the rain. In many parts of the country the peaches and cherries did fair for a good crop, but apples will be scarce. Most of our farmers are through with their spring ploughing, and intend getting in their corn this week, if the weather permits.

The Lykens, Dauphin county, Pa., *Register* says: Grain and fruit in the valley are looking well, especially the latter. We do not know that we ever saw fruit trees of all kinds blossom fuller; apples only being an exception, although promising a fair yield. Pears, peaches and cherries, from present indications, will be very plenty. No damage appears to have been done by the late cold snap.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: We are pleased to note the uniformly good reports that are made by the farmers throughout this region, of the prospect of a wheat crop. Whilst the cold weather is injurious to fruit it is strengthening to the growing wheat and grasses. Would it not after all be better to cheerfully accept such providences as may be meted out to us by that wisdom that fixed the laws, a knowledge of which enables us to obtain food and raiment?

The latest trustworthy accounts from the peach-growing sections of Maryland and Delaware—particularly that portion of those States comprising the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and Deleware Bays—exhibit glowing promise of an abundant crop. Notwithstanding the recent unfavorable weather, it is estimated, by those competent to judge, that there are on the peninsula three millions of four year old peach trees uninjured and in as yet manifested condition. There are also nearly one million three year old trees in equally good condition. The entire yield of this section for the coming season is confidently predicted at not less than five million baskets of peaches.

BEDFORD WATER, FRESH FROM THE SPRING;

HIGH ROCK CONGRESS WATER, just received; KISSENGEN AND VICHY WATER, at the Fountain.

BLAIR'S RENNET, for Slip, Junket and Trigolac; HUBBELL'S WHEAT, for Infants and Invalids; CRESSLER'S WHOOPING COUGH COMPOUND; LEIBIG'S FOOD, for Infants and Invalids.

RANKIN'S EXTRACT VANILLA, fresh and reliable; AMERICAN COMPANY'S TOILET SOAPS, equal to English; COLD DRAWN CASTOR OIL, English; GERMAN CATHARTIC LOZENGES, pleasant and safe, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH STREET, ABOVE PENN,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills
is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills
Have been in use thirty five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pallor in the face, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility &c. &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,
Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; those worn out and dead particles are carried off, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved by the proper remedies, be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated.
For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not keep them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Note proprietor.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1869.

N

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WE WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1869.

Our local money market continues to work moderately easy. With a very active demand upon it, borrowers are accommodated up to a liberal point at the places where they keep an account. Paper that represents actual business transactions takes the preference. The open market is pretty well supplied with money, which is being invested steadily in paper, mortgages, stocks and bonds at profitable prices.

—The Government bond market is well sustained in its high prices. It is said that purchasers for investment are buying heavily of registered bonds of all descriptions, and also issues for 10-40 at a premium of ⅞ cents, as being lower than the other issues. The latter bonds have become great favorites with savings banks and other institutions desiring a long loan, and now large amounts can be purchased at present quotations; the amount to be issued to all the companies is about $3,300,000, and the railroads to whom they are taxed decline to sell in active times, and hold them at 110. They have been decided to be as much of a Government bond as the 5-20's. Under the operation of the Sinking Fund law, which is now to be put in force by Secretary Boutwell, he will no doubt be able, within two years, to float a 4½@4⅝ per cent. consol, to fund the over-due 5-20's, and to convert the other issues as they mature. The whole debt, will probably be funded at a low rate of interest. This will leave the currency bonds as the only 6 p cent. Government bond, with the exception of 1881's. They will then have from twenty-one to twenty-six years to run.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, s's	122⅞	122⅞	123¼
1882, 5-20's	122⅞	122⅞	123¼
1864 5-20's	117⅞	117⅞	118⅛
1865 5-20's old	119	119	119¼
1865 5-20's new	120¼	120	120⅛
1867 5-20's	120⅛	120	120⅛
1868	120¼	120⅛	120⅜
10-40's	109¾	109⅝	109⅞
Gold	143⅜	143¼	144

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 19, May 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold			
U. S. 6's, 1881	122⅜	122⅝	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122⅜	122⅝	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117⅛	117⅜	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118½	118¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	119⅞	120	⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865, 119⅞	119⅞		⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 120	120¼		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868, 119⅞	120¼		¼

—The *World* says: The advance in the price of gold, which seems to have taken some persons by surprise, is that which every intelligent merchant expected to take place about this date. One leading importing house bought, from 130½ to 133⅝, all the gold they are likely to want in their business until next November. Since December last the cotton and other of our foreign commerce has rendered an advance in the price of gold a positive certainty about May or June, when the cotton and other produce exports fall off. In May of last year the price of gold was over 134, and later in the season it advanced to 150. From commercial causes the price of gold this season ought to reach higher than it did last year. The working of these causes and their result in a higher price for gold were understood, and the course of the gold market foreseen, as well in December last as now by those who took a dispassionate mercantile view of the subject.

—The stock market seems to be staggering at its culminating point. The New York *Post* says: The future of the entire list appears to turn on the course of the Vanderbilt stocks, and these are, and have been, since the adjournment of the Legislature, dependent on the action of the Governor in regard to these bills. The principal dealings outside of the Vanderbilt stocks have been in Ohio and Mississippi, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Northwest common and preferred, and Rock Island. Ohio and Mississippi has been strong on the report that the difference between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads have been settled. If this report is true, the only impediment to a harmonious through line from New York to St. Louis is removed, and also leaves no good ground for apprehension that negotiations with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company proposed to end Chicago dividends. If the latter take a perpetual lease on the following terms: pay twelve per cent. per annum, in quarterly dividends, from the present time until the sale of Fort Wayne—$11,000,000—and the interest on its bonded debt, including the yearly contribution to the sinking fund of the company. We also learn that the main points of difference between the two companies at present are those of detail, and are likely to be satisfactorily arranged. The payment of an increase of the share capital of the Fort Wayne will be left entirely to that company (who will preserve a separate organization), it being a matter of no concern to the Pennsylvanians, who will simply pay a gross sum equivalent to twelve per cent. on the present capital. It is, however, understood to be the purpose of the Fort Wayne managers to increase the capital stock 7½ per cent., which would raise it to twenty millions. This amount the guaranty of the Pennsylvania will insure a yearly dividend of seven per cent., free of all taxes.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 20, 1869.	10:00	10:55	12:20	1:40	4:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
N. Y. Central	185½	185½	185⅝	185	187⅜
Hudson River	--	158	--	--	157¾
Harlem	--	131	--	--	131
Reading	98	98⅜	98	98¼	97⅞
Mich. Central	--	107½	107¾	107½	107½
Mich. Southern	107½	107½	108	107½	107½
Illinois Central	143	143	--	--	143
Cleve. & Pitts	93	94½	93½	94¼	94
Fort Wayne	107½	107½	107¾	107¾	107¾
Chic. & Rock Island	--	107½	--	107½	107½
Do preferred	--	109½	--	109½	--
Chicago & Alton	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Do preferred	--	77	--	75¾	--
Ft. Wayne	--	139	--	--	138¾
St. Paul	--	87¾	--	87	87
Do preferred	--	96	--	96	96
Ohio & Miss	--	95¾	--	--	95¾
Pacific Mail	--	91	--	--	91
W. U. Telegraph	--	61¾	60¾	61	60¾
Adams Ex	--	60	--	--	60
Merch's U. Ex	--	15	--	--	--
Amer. U. Ex	--	40	--	--	40
Wells, Fargo Ex	--	34½	--	--	35
Gold	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Orders for Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour quiet; family $6@6 25. Wheat unchanged; No 2 at 95. Corn quiet, unchanged; car sales, 2,000 bushels at 70. Oats unchanged; car sales, 1,000 bushels at 50. Rye unchanged; selling at 110. Barley unchanged; selling at 110. Provisions unchanged; no change in demand; sales of 100 hogs heads of bacon at 9½@9¾ for clear rib and clear sides; 10½@10¾ for clear sides; 206 bbls bulk meats at 8½ for shoulders and 10¾@11c for sides. Mackerel quiet, demand light. Lard quiet and firm; shoulders 12c; sides 16½@16¾c for clear rib and clear. Lard unchanged; refined to the trade 15c; afternoon 15½c. Butter in good demand at 35@40c for fine to choice. Eggs firm at 18c. Whisky firm and unchanged; held at 92c higher. Coffee is held somewhat higher, owing to the advance in gold. Molasses in demand; New Orleans 75@80c. No change in oil. Linseed firm at 95c. Lard oil firmer at $1 05@1 07. Gold buying at 144¼, selling at 144½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull and lower. Corn firm; receipts small; prime white scarce. Yellow steady. Oats and rye unchanged. Mess pork firm at $31 75. Bacon firm and changed. Meat pork firm at 9½@10c; shoulders 12c; hams 16@17c. Lard firm at 16c. Whisky firm; held at $1 07, very little here.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1869.

Trade to-day was only moderate. Flour in moderate request. Grain is dull and prices seem to be dropping. For bacon and lard there is a good demand. Groceries are in fair request and firm. Butter is dull and drooping. Eggs are firmer with only a moderate demand.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand moderate. Common to good may be quoted nominal at prices ranging from $3 50@6 00 ₱ barrel, and some extra brands, in a retail way, at $6 75@8 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—There is very little demand for beans and the best small white are dull at sale at $3.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair, and and prices drooping. There is very little that will command over 32c ₱ lb, and we quote good to choice at 30@32c. Common butter is in large supply and nominal at 18@20c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—We quote at 16@18c ₱ dozen. A choice article will bring the latter figure.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and the best small white are dull at sale at $3.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and the best small lots are in demand at 18½c for sides 18¾c; clear sides 17¾@18c; sugar cured hams 19c, and canvassed do 20c; plain hams 17½c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 15c, and in kegs 16@16½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50@1 52 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

ROSIN—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75.

CHEESE—New cheese is coming in freely, and prices are declining. Sales of Western Reserve at from 16@17c. Ohio factory, 15c. Ohio Goshen 20c; New York Goshen, new, 21@22½c. Sales of Sweitzer at 20@22½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; sales Peaches at 14@14½ for quarters; 16@16½ for halves; 18@18½ for halves, Dried Apples are wanted at from 13½ to 15c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for seconds, $1 60; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering. Flax seed in light supply at $2 40@2 45 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market overstocked and very dull and nominal in price. Sales of Peachblows by the car load at 60c, and from store at 65@70c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, to size.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN PEAS—Sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Very choice timothy sold from country wagons at $35@36 ₱ ton. Good baling may be quoted at $28@29 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Market quiet and prices irregular and nominal, with good receipts. Nominally from store we quote good in barrels at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00. St. Louis (retail) $11@13.

The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 40; double-extra in barrels $8 60, and in sacks $8 30; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 70; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 30, and in sacks; $7 05, but.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl, of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 95@98c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market is dull for nearly all descriptions of grain. Wheat is dull at $1 45@1 50 for red winter. Oats are in fair supply and dropping sales are made on the track at 48c and from store at 70@75c ₱ bushel. Corn on the track will not bring over 75@80c, as to quality for car. Rye is dull and weak at $1 30 @1 35, and in store at $1 40@1 45 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95c; Common rectified at 95c, and proof rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two-year old, $2 75, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 21, 1869.

The market yesterday was not an active one. Buyers generally were disposed to hold off during the forenoon. There was a limited activity, but later in the day the demand fell off. As a general thing the prices have ruled strongly, but little change. The largest inquiry was for future delivery.

CRUDE OIL—In the forepart of the day there was considerable inquiry, but later in the day the demand fell off. We are reported as having sold: 2,000 bbls B. O. till November at 16½c; sales 1,700 bbls, first water at 14½c; 1,000 bbls, spot at 13½c; 1,000 bbls, S. O., June, at 13½c, and 1,000 do spot, 40 to 46 gravity, at 13½c.

REFINED OIL—The market is not an active one. The quotations were, May and June 31¾@32c; May 32c; June 31½@32c; July to December 30@30½c. The sales were 5,000 bbls September to December, 500 bbls each, at 32¾c; 1,500 bbls October, November and December at 33½c.

The following were the dispatches received at the office of the Pacific and Atlantic telegraph:

NEW YORK, May 20, noon.—Antwerp, 48¾c; Liverpool unchanged. In New York, crude 19½@19¾c, and refined 32c spot, and 32¼c for June. Market steady.

OIL CITY, May 20, 3 P. M.—Market quiet; sales at 13¾@13¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., May 20, 3:30 P. M.—The market has been steady and quiet all day; 10,000 or 12,000 bbls changed hands at 34 90@35, and closed to-night at about these figures.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 20, 3:30 P. M.—Market weak at $4 00.

TARR FARM, PA., 4:00 P. M.—Market steady; 50 bbls sold at $4 95@5 00.

ROBERTSON, PA., May 20, 4:00 P. M.—Market steady; sales at $4 95@5 00.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., May 20, 3:00 P. M.—Market weak and dull at $4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 6 P. M.—May 31¾@32c; June 31¾@32¼c, and nominal; July 32@32½c. Market closes very quiet and steady. Sales of 3,000 bbls May at 32c; 500 bbls, b. o., 1869, 32c; 500 bbls July to December, 32c, and crude in bulk 16c, but nominal.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Merchant expected to take place about this date. One leading importing house bought, from 130½ to 133⅝, all the gold they are likely to want in their business until next November. Since December last the cotton and other of our foreign commerce has rendered an advance in the price of gold a positive certainty about May or June, when the cotton and other produce exports fall off. In May of last year the price of gold was over 134, and later in the season it advanced to 150. From commercial causes the price of gold this season ought to reach higher than it did last year. The working of these causes and their result in a higher price for gold were understood, and the course of the gold market foreseen, as well in December last as now by those who took a dispassionate mercantile view of the subject.

—The stock market seems to be staggering at its culminating point. The New York *Post* says: The future of the entire list appears to turn on the course of the Vanderbilt stocks, and these are, and have been, since the adjournment of the Legislature, dependent on the action of the Governor in regard to these bills. The principal dealings outside of the Vanderbilt stocks have been in Ohio and Mississippi, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Northwest common and preferred, and Rock Island. Ohio and Mississippi has been strong on the report that the difference between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads have been settled. If this report is true, the only impediment to a harmonious through line from New York to St. Louis is removed, and also leaves no good ground for apprehension that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have in their negotiations with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company proposed to end Chicago dividends. If the latter take a perpetual lease on the following terms: pay twelve per cent. per annum, in quarterly dividends, from the present time until the sale of Fort Wayne—$11,000,000—and the interest on its bonded debt, including the yearly contribution to the sinking fund of the company. We also learn that the main points of difference between the two companies at present are those of detail, and are likely to be satisfactorily arranged. The payment of an increase of the share capital of the Fort Wayne will be left entirely to that company (who will preserve a separate organization), it being a matter of no concern to the Pennsylvanians, who will simply pay a gross sum equivalent to twelve per cent. on the present capital. It is, however, understood to be the purpose of the Fort Wayne managers to increase the capital stock 7½ per cent., which would raise it to twenty millions. This amount the guaranty of the Pennsylvania will insure a yearly dividend of seven per cent., free of all taxes.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 20, 1869.	10:00 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	12:20 P. M.	1:40 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
N. Y. Central	185½	185½	185⅝	185	187⅜
Hudson River	--	158	--	--	157¾
Harlem	--	131	--	--	131
Reading	98	98⅜	98	98¼	97⅞
Mich. Central	--	107½	107¾	107½	107½
Mich. Southern	107½	107½	108	107½	107½
Illinois Central	143	143	--	--	143
Cleve. & Pitts	93	94½	93½	94¼	94
Fort Wayne	107½	107½	107¾	107¾	107¾
Chic. & Rock Island	--	107½	--	107½	107½
Do preferred	--	109½	--	109½	--
Chicago & Alton	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Do preferred	--	77	--	75¾	--
Ft. Wayne	--	139	--	--	138¾
St. Paul	--	87¾	--	87	87
Do preferred	--	96	--	96	96
Ohio & Miss	--	95¾	--	--	95¾
Pacific Mail	--	91	--	--	91
W. U. Telegraph	--	61¾	60¾	61	60¾
Adams Ex	--	60	--	--	60
Merch. U. Ex	--	15	--	--	--
American M. U. Ex	--	40	--	--	40
Wells, Fargo & Co.	34½	35	--	--	35

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Orders for Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour quiet; family $6@6 25. Wheat unchanged; No 2 at 95. Corn quiet, unchanged; car sales, 2,000 bushels at 70. Oats unchanged; car sales, 1,000 bushels at 50. Rye unchanged; selling at 110. Barley unchanged; selling at 110. Provisions unchanged; no change in demand; sales of 100 hogs heads of bacon at 9½@9¾ for clear rib and clear sides; 10½@10¾ for clear sides; 206 bbls bulk meats at 8½ for shoulders and 10¾@11c for sides. Mackerel quiet, demand light. Lard quiet and firm; shoulders 12c; sides 16½@16¾c for clear rib and clear. Lard unchanged; refined to the trade 15c; afternoon 15½c. Butter in good demand at 35@40c for fine to choice. Eggs firm at 18c. Whisky firm and unchanged; held at 92c higher. Coffee is held somewhat higher, owing to the advance in gold. Molasses in demand; New Orleans 75@80c. No change in oil. Linseed firm at 95c. Lard oil firmer at $1 05@1 07. Gold buying at 144¼, selling at 144½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull and lower. Corn firm; receipts small; prime white scarce. Yellow steady. Oats and rye unchanged. Mess pork firm at $31 75. Bacon firm and changed. Meat pork firm at 9½@10c; shoulders 12c; hams 16@17c. Lard firm at 16c. Whisky firm; held at $1 07, very little here.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 143⅜@143⅝.

NEW YORK, May 20—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loans, with rather more business at 6 than for several days.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The Toledo and Wabash road to-day notified the Stock Exchange that thirty days from date its capital stock would be increased four million dollars. The Company intend to appropriate $800,000 for the purchase of the Decatur and Illinois Railroad, giving them an air line to St. Louis $900,000 to erect new elevators at Toledo, and $1,500,000 to extend the road from Quincy via Hannibal and Macon to Kansas city.

STERLING

Firmer at 108¾@109¾ for 60 days, and 110¾ for sight. There are rather more bond bills offering and taken by leading bankers to cover their own bills.

GOLD.

Excited and firmer; the recent rapid advance is sustained by the expectation that specie payments will soon begin, prime bankers exchange having reached a point where there will be small profit in exporting gold. The unfavorable advices from London also excite apprehension. Private dispatches say money there is active, and though the Bank of England has not advanced the rate, yet the outside rates are 6@6½ ₱ percent. The price opened at 143¾, advanced to 144⅝, fell to 143⅜@143⅝ at the close. Carrying rates 6@6 ₱ cent., and 5@2 o flat. The market was wildly excited in the afternoon, under the rumored failure of a large firm in the Brazilian trade, which was afterwards denied. The final decline was occasioned by a rumor from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to stop buying bonds, and would cancel the 3 ₱ cent. certificates instead. The clearances, reflecting yesterday's business, were $107,000,000. Heavy sales of "long" gold were made this afternoon by prominent "bulls," estimated at 40 to ten millions. At the Treasury sale bids were filed for $2,100,000, and awards made to Henry Clews & Co. for $50,000 at 143.77 100; $250,000 at 143 79-100; $250,000 at 143 81-100, and $250,000 at 143 85-100; W. F. Livermore & Co., $50,000 at 143 80-100, and $50,000 at 143 81-100, and Lewis Daniels & Co., $100,000 at 143 97-100.

GOVERNMENTS

Have been firm all day, and prices again advanced in the evening. There were large Frankfort orders for bonds in the street this morning, and probably $2,000,00 were taken for shipment. This is taken as evidence that Germany is not apprehensive of financial and political trouble here. Coupons 81, 1864@12½; do '65, 12⅝@12¾; do '65, 1865, 12⅝@12¾; do new, 12⅝@12¾; do '67, 12⅝@12¾; do '68, 12⅝@12¾; 10-40s, 109¾@110; Pacifics 107¾@107¾.

STATE BONDS

Quiet. Missouris 88¾; old Tennessees 68@68½; do new 69@69½; old North Carolinas 39½@39½; do new 36@36½; old Virginias 70@70½; do new 62¾@63; Louisianas levee 64@65.

STOCK MARKET

Was strong during the forenoon, with the Vanderbilt stocks, Ohio and Mississippi, Pittsburgh, Rock Island, Wabash, Reading and Northwestern as the features. Heavy purchases of New York Central and Hudson were made by well informed parties. Fort Wayne was firm in the expectation of both stock and cash dividends. Wabash is said to be, and dealings were large. In the afternoon New York Central was forced up, but fell back to 185⅜, on the other shares sympathizing. Later it became known the Governor had signed the Commodore Vanderbilt consolidation bills. The fact and the Governor's message therefor, are gainsaid. Rock Island preferred rose to 109¾. The whole market advanced and closed strong at 5@30, ex. div.

6:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 30@31; Wells's Express, 34½; Adams, 60; Merchants' Union, 15@15½; Quicksilver, 19¾; do preferred, 45@45½; Mariposa, 6@6½; do preferred, 19@19½; New York Central, 185¾@186; Hudson, 157¾@158; Harlem, 131@131½; Reading, 98@98¼; Michigan Southern, 107½@107¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94@94¼; Fort Wayne, 107¾@108; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Northwestern, 87@87½; do preferred, 96@96½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½@30; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 93½.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 8½; Frankl'n 19½; Hecla 75; Hancock 4; Quincy 28.

Receipts at the Treasury, $467,000; payments, $467,000; balance, $83,238,337.

Disbursements of coin interest, $360,93.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Dull at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; spring extras $5 37½@6 25.

WHEAT—More active and quoted; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@1 16¼; No. 2 $1 14@1 15¼, closing steady at $1 16@1 16¼; this afternoon dull and nominal at $1 14 @1 15.

CORN—Active and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 61½@61¾c; No. 2 58@58½c; rejected 52½@53c, closing at 61¾c for No. 1, 58½@58¾c for No. 2, and 53c for rejected. Oats—Firm and ½c higher; sales of No. 2 at 40@40½c, closing at 40½c for No. 2, 38½@39c for No. 3, and 37c for rejected. Rye—Dull and weak at $1 04@1 05. Barley—Dull and weak; sales of No. 2 at 93c; sample lots $1 00@1 05 on track.

HOGS—Firmly steady, excited and 10c higher; sales at $5 90@6, closing at the outside.

CATTLE—New Orleans molasses 36c@41. Sugar 12¾@14½c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm and steady at 37 50@38 for steers; $8 38@8 75 for fair to medium, $9@9 45 for good to choice; $6 00@7 50 for premiums.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged at $6 37½@6 87½ for light to fair; $7@7 37½ for good to

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton more active and steady; sales of 925 bales at 28¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 19,767 bbls; sales of 5,000 bbls; 5 and 10c lower; sales of 8,200 bbls at $5 35@5 85 for superfine State and western; $6 10@6 60 for extra State; $6 90@6 90 for white wheat, extra western; $6 30@6 90 for extra Ohio; $6 50@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 90@12 00 for good to choice do; closing dull and heavy; inquiry for the sales as low as $5 for extra State for export at $6 35@6 40. Rye flour dull; sales of 200 bbls at $4 75@6 85. Corn meal dull and 10@15c lower; sales 400 bbls western at $4 40@4 70; Brandywine $5 50@5 60. Wheat—Spring 1@2c lower, with more doing for export; sales 125,000 bush at $1 11@1 16 for No. 3 Chicago in store and delivered; $1 50 for No 1 do to arrive; $1 37 for white red Canada in bond; $1 40 for do free; $1 45@1 47½ for white California; $1 40 for white Canada, and $1 50 for white Canada in bond included in the sales at $1 42 for No. 2 spring to arrive at $1 42. Rye dull; sales 2,800 bush at $1 30@1 32 for Western; $1 32 for $1 35 for State. Barley dull and drooping. Barley malt dull and nominal. Receipts of corn 14,000 bush; corn 1@2c lower; sales 60,000 bush at 74@75c for inferior to prime new mixed western, part old to store; 96c for new white southern. Receipts of oats 46,800 bush; oats firmer; sales 46,000 bush new western in store; 78@79c for do afloat. Rice quiet; sales of 100 tierces Carolina at 10¼@10¾c. Pork dull at 31 0-12c. Molasses moderately active; sales 250 bbls Cuba at 32@34c. Petroleum steady; 500 bbls for crude and 32c for refined. Hops quiet at 6@14c for Americans. Linseed oil firm at $1 07@1 08. Spirits turpentine firm at 47@48c. Pork firmer; sales 40,000 bbls at $31 50@31 62½ for prime; $32 25@32 50 for prime mess, and $32 50@33 00 for extra mess. Beef quiet; sales 50 bbls at $22@22. Cut meats dull; sales of 100 packages at 12¾@13c for shoulders, and 15¾@16c for hams. Lard firmer; sales 1,000 tierces at 15¾@15¾c. Lard firmer; sales 1,000 tierces, chiefly for export, at 16c; sales 300 tierces steam at 16c; seller May sold at 15¾c. Butter quiet at 22@35c for State. Cheese quiet at 15@17c for State. Freights to Liverpool and Queenstown steady; engaged for 50,000 bush wheat at 9¾d per sail, and 9¾d per steam, and 10½d per sail and 11d per steam.

CLARENCE—Flour closed a shade lower, with a moderate export demand for common extra. Wheat active for spring and 1@2c better; sales of 30,000 bush store and afloat, and $1 42 to arrive. Rye dull and heavy at $1 25 for western. Corn 1@2c better; sales western afloat. Corn dull at 80@83c for sound new western afloat. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales of 20,000 bush at prices mainly unchanged. Oat meals closed quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady at 16c for prime steam. Eggs steady at 19@19½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Dry Goods—Trade is inactive and dull, and prices continue to drag, although there is little or no change to observe in quotations to-day. Heavy brown sheetings are selling below cost at 18½c. Cotton yarn dull and offered as low as 30c, but no sales reported. Bleached shirtings are 1@2 ₱ cent. 30 days. Brown drills move slowly at 16½ @17c, and bleached do at 19@20c. Prints and ginghams are selling at 15½c. Mohicans AA ticks are 34c; lighter, and bring 29c. Prints steady at 12@12½c for best makes.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Tobacco is active, with sales of 200 hhds at prices ranging from $3 75@5 for lugs; in fair demand; superfine $6@5 75; extra $6. Wheat quiet at $1 30@1 40. Corn dull at 70@75c. Oats dull. Rye $1 45. Malt—No. 1 spring $2 25. Coffee—Job lots common to choice 20@21½c. Molasses—New Orleans common to choice 72@76c. Sugar—Demand light; fair to fair 12@12½c; prime 13c; yellow clarified 15@16c; crushed 16c; powdered 15½c; granulated 15c. Hay—Timothy common to choice 12@16c. Molasses—New Orleans prime

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

Interesting Exhibition by the Stock and Wool Growers' Association in Upper St. Clair Township—The Premiums and Who Got Them.

The Stock and Wool Growers' Association of Upper St. Clair, Snowden and adjoining districts of Allegheny county, held their fourth annual sheep shearing exhibition, yesterday, on the farm of Captain John Gilfillan, in Upper St. Clair township. The occasion drew together a crowd numbering nearly, if not altogether, one thousand persons, and was the largest turnout to an occasion of the kind, that has yet taken place in this section of the State. Great interest was taken in the proceedings by every person present, excepting the various candidates for political favors, and the borers who went with them, who did everything else but look at the sheep, the shearing and the machinery on exhibition. With the exception of perhaps some three or four candidates, all the rest were on the ground working like beavers for the promotion of their interests. The farmers generally took very little notice of their "button-holing," and gave full attention to the objects for which the gathering was held.

The ladies turned out from near and far, and brought baskets and wagon loads of provisions of all kinds. To say that the dinner was good conveys but a faint idea of how excellent it was. Every person ate to their heart's content, and at the close the tables were well filled. After dinner the inspection of sheep and trial in shearing commenced. The sheep on the ground were of the best quality, mostly full blooded and some extra Spanish bucks.

The judges awarded premiums according to weight of carcass, and best quality of wool for all purposes, viz.: The greatest amount of wool and best quality for all purposes on the smallest weight of carcass.

The following was the order of entries and premiums: Class "A," bucks, regardless of age, twelve entries; class "B," rams one year old, four entries; class "C," ewes of any age, thirteen entries; class "D," ewes one year old, seven entries; class "E," best pen of ewes, to be judged on the sheep's back, seven entries; class "F," best pen of ewes one year old, seven entries. The premiums were on each of the above classes: First premium $5 00, and second $2 00, with discretionary premiums for any such others as the judges might deem entitled to an award. For shearing the premiums were $5 00 and $3 00, with discretionary premiums.

The following were the awards of the Committee on wool, (William Barker, Jr., Wm. McClelland and John C. Kelso, comprising the judges:, viz:

Class A.—Joseph Caldwell, *1st premium*; Edward Wright, *2d premium*, and Henry Murray *3d premium*.

Class B.—*Ebenezer Thompson, 1st premium*; Archibald McMurray, *2d*, and John Gilfillan, *3d* do.

Class C.—Joseph Caldwell, 1st premium; A. B. Sickman, 2d do, and Henry McMurray, 3d do.

Class D.—Henry Murray, 1st premium; Jos. Caldwell, 2d do, and John Gilfillan, 3d do.

Best pen of ewes over one year old (judges—John Hopper, Henry Savage and Israel Bebout) awarded to Archibald McMurray, 3d do; Archibald McMurray, 2d do, and James Boyer $2.

Best pen of ewes one year old (same judges) Joseph Caldwell first premium, $5; Archibald McMurray second premium, and to Wm. Allison, $2.

On shearing the judges were W. A. Herriott, S. H. Crook and James Hultz. The following were the awards, in the time: Thomas Trimmer clipped a buck in 2¾ minutes one ewe in 12¾ minutes, and one lamb in 17¾ minutes and got the first premium. Second premium to James H. Robb, whose time was; clipping a buck 30 minutes, one ewe 18½ minutes and a lamb 19¾ minutes. Third premium to Archibald McMurray, whose time was: clipping a buck 40 minutes, one ewe 11 minutes and lamb 19¾ minutes.

W. W. Knox, donated to the association a valuable subsoil plow with all the fixtures to make the tackle complete, to be awarded as premiums. The premiums had previously all been arranged, and the association, at the close of the meeting, accepted the donation by a unanimous vote, and resolved to keep the plow until they have their fall plowing match. When it will be awarded. The hay fork was awarded to Capt. John Gilfillan by a unanimous vote.

The Association some time since, passed resolutions requesting manufacturers of all kinds of agricultural implements to bring them on the grounds for inspection. Quite a number of owners and agents of various mowers and reapers were on hand with their machines. W. W. Knox had on hand the celebrated "Wood" mower and reaper, which attracted universal attention. The other machines on the ground were "Kerby's," "Buckeye," "Kirby's," "Russell," "Knitten's." Teams were hitched to nearly all of them, and they were dragged around over all kinds of ground, and caused considerable discussion among farmers as to this and that machine, and about its superiority or its faults compared with others.

There were many other kinds of farming implements on hand. The Halls had two elegant plows on the ground, and they were tested by several expert farmers with good teams. There were no premiums, and the people were left to judge of the merits of each plow. There was a fine *harpoon fork* in operation, which acted nicely, but the name of the owner has escaped our memory. A *windmill* was in operation cleaning wheat. A patent *wool packer*, D. R. McNary, agent, was in operation and worked well.

The announcement of the premiums were made at 5 o'clock P. M., and until that time the greater portion of the crowd remained on the ground. The politicians were among the last to leave.

The officers of the association are as follows: President, Henry H. Murray; Vice President, Hervey McMurray; Secretary, James M. Lapsley; Treasurer, Edward Wright, and Corresponding Secretary, Capt. John Gilfillan.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton, and Kirkpatrick.

The cases of Maria Sullivan and Agnes Cusick vs. Rose, Greff & Dull, previously reported, were resumed yesterday before Judge Hampton.

Defendants' counsel moved for a non-suit under the act of Assembly.

1. That the evidence shows that in both the cases now on trial the defendants left each a widow and children, and the actions were brought in the names of each respectively.

2. That the evidence fails to show the plaintiff's right to recover.

Court made the following order: A judgment of non suit is awarded on the ground that the plaintiff's evidence is insufficient to entitle them to recover, with leave to the plaintiff's counsel to move the Court *in banc* to set aside the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly. *Per curiam.*

The following cases were taken up before Judge Kirkpatrick:

Jenkins & Co. vs. Hodges; action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $315 22.

Harr vs. McGowan, action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $27.

Sweeney, administrator of O'Neill, vs. Wolf; action on a promissory note.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the District Court trial list for to-day:

No. 85. Guice vs. Stewart et al.
No. 89. Bader vs. Morrison, Koegler & Co.
No. 92. Hemstings vs. Meiser.
No. 82. Mentz vs Dunning.
No. 93. Commonwealth of Pa. vs. Plum Creek Church.
No. 97. Kissling vs. Gilfillan.
No. 98. Leahy vs. Nobbs.
No. 99. Klebl et al. vs. Karnes.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The case of Hoveler vs. Wagle was closed yesterday, but the jury had not rendered a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

The next case taken up was that of J. Adler & Co. vs the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Action to recover damages on whisky lost in transportation. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 8. Mills vs. Kirkpatrick et ux.
No. 10. Smith vs. Green.
No. 45. Heath for use vs. Haigh.
No. 4. (Specials) G. P. B. and L. Association vs. Bishofenberger.
No. 5. Quince vs. Adams Express Company.
No. 9. Jones vs. Stacy.
No. 11. Same vs. same.
No. 13. Halloran vs. Kier, Foster & Kier.
No. 14. Harper, Gutman & Co. vs. Williams.
No. 15. Frazier Bros. vs. Coulter.
No. 16. Kuldon vs. McKnight.

In Search of a Lost Husband.

Yesterday morning a poor woman named Mrs. Brown, accompanied by a little girl seven years old, arrived in the city, bearing a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore to His Honor Mayor Brush. The letter asked that efforts be made to procure the unfortunate woman transportation to Chicago, whither she was bound in search of her lost husband. Mayor Brush immediately made arrangements to send her to Chicago, and Mr. Patterson, the Clerk, accompanied her to the depot. The Railroad Company kindly consented to take her there for *half fare*—seven dollars—and a ticket was procured for her, leaving her entirely destitute and had nothing but a few biscuit on which she and the little girl had subsisted during their travel from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. Mr. Patterson gave her three dollars to purchase eatables between here and Chicago, and she departed on the afternoon train. Previous to her departure Mrs. B., who is young and of rather prepossessing appearance, told a very pitiful story. For four or five years she lived very happily with her husband and his mother in the city of Baltimore, having had two children, the oldest of which is now seven years of age. About three years ago her husband requested her to pay a visit to her friends in Virginia, but her mother-in-law tried to persuade her not to go. Finally she consented, and her husband accompanied her and the children to the boat and saw them off, bidding them a most affectionate farewell. It proved a lasting farewell. Some days afterward she returned from her visit, but her husband was not at home. She could not learn mother-in-law gave account of his whereabouts, and from that day to this she has never heard from him. She was kindly treated by her mother-in-law, but being left penniless with two small children to support, had to work very hard when in sickness as well as in good health. One time, she says, she sat propped in the bed, unable to otherwise set up, so weak was she, and hemmed the button-holes of shoe uppers, for shoe manufacturers in Baltimore. Recently her good mother-in-law failed in health, left her home and went to a hospital, and Mrs. Brown was thrown upon the world. She had on one occasion heard that her husband was in Chicago, and believing that she yet could reach him alive, started on her perilous journey some days ago, taking with her the oldest child. The other is left with a sister in Virginia. It is to be hoped she will find him whom she seeks alive.

PERSONAL.—Miss Sarah McCowan, a Missionary of the U. P. Church in Egypt and Palestine, arrived at her home in Elizabeth yesterday, after an absence of twelve years, during which time she has been laboring constantly in the missionary work.

PAID FOR THEIR FUN.—Edward Sweeny and Bernard O'Donnell, arrested for disorderly conduct in the Birmingham car station on Wednesday afternoon, were yesterday morning fined five dollars and costs each by Mayor Brush, which they paid and were released.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Mrs. M. Nusbaum, who keeps a saloon on Penn street, Tenth ward, was yesterday returned for selling liquor on Sunday, and an information made against her. Officer Byers has a warrant for her arrest.

DR. GLEASON lectures in Allegheny City this evening at Excelsior Hall, on the eye, ear nose, throat, causes and cure of catarrh, &c., splendidly illustrated with manskins, models, &c.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Evening—The Third Ward Square—No Public Buildings Can be Erected Thereon—Report of the Committee on Railroads, etc., etc.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, was held in their respective chambers, city building, on Thursday evening, May 20th.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. COXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council met at half-past seven o'clock, and the CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Callery, Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Harriman, Pattison, C. Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, and President McBrier.

THE THIRD WARD SQUARE—REPORT FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE—NO PUBLIC BUILDINGS CAN BE ERECTED THEREON.

Mr. PHILLIPS, from the special committee appointed to consider the matter of erecting a public building on the Third Ward Square, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee to whom was referred the resolution relating to the propriety of erecting a public hall building on the Third ward square, would respectfully report that they had the matter under consideration, and while nothing definite was accomplished, further than appointing a sub-committee to consult with architects, and asking them to prepare rough plans of improvement, your committee was fully convinced from data furnished them that such a building, or series of buildings, could be erected, comprising a public hall and rooms for city officers, but only with the levying a tax for the same, but producing a revenue almost equal to all the incidental resources of the city together. Your committee will say, that although in the very outset of their labor, parties owning property in the vicinity proposed to be inclosed, gave them to understand that they agreed to the improvement of said square for any such purposes as proposed. Your committee will further say, that we had on this matter, which verifies the position of property holders. Your committee having complied with their instructions, respectfully ask to be discharged or further instructed.

Which report was accepted.

Accompanying the report was the opinion of the City Solicitor sustaining the property owners in their view of the improvement of the square in question.

The report was accepted.

Mr. HALL moved that further action be deferred for the present.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he would like to see the building erected if it could be built legally.

The motion of Mr. HALL to defer further action was adopted.

Mr. FAULKNER presented the report of the Railroad Committee as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Railroads submit the following report in reference to the resolution relative to the occupancy of Preble street by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and asking whether the stipulated terms had been complied with on the part of the Company. Your Committee have nothing further to report than the additional assurance from the Company that they propose to go to work immediately and construct a foot bridge across Bayard street. The officials report the track on the north side of Preble street as in good condition, necessary, but the Company are disposed to make every improvement to palliate the evil. Your Committee recommend that no further action be taken.

The report was accepted and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized to widen the pavement on the southern side of Western avenue from Marion street to Irwin avenue, as required to the Street Committee with power to act.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

A large amount of business was transacted by Common Council at the last meeting and not then reached by Select Council, was concurred in.

TAPPING SEWERS.

Mr. CALLERY called up the ordinance relative to the tapping of sewers, and making connections therewith, and moved its adoption.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to take up the ordinance by sections.

The ordinance was read by sections and laid over.

FRONTAGE TAX.

Mr. McBRIER, (Mr. Hall in the Chair,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance relative to streets and sewers, be, and are hereby instructed to report a general ordinance, with regard to frontage tax for sewers on corner lots. Adopted.

ORDINANCE BOOK.

Mr. McBRIER also called the attention of Council to the fact that the ordinance books were about run out, and that Councils had better take some steps towards preparing a digest of the ordinances and acts of legislation relating to the city. He would offer the following resolution:

Whereas, the printed copies of the city charter and ordinances are unsold, and, therefore, a new supply is necessary *for* the Councils; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances are hereby instructed to consider the propriety of re-codifying the city ordinances and of preparing a new city charter and report. Adopted.

OIL REFINERIES.

Mr. CALLERY offered the following:

Resolved, That building or tanks for the purpose of refining or storing coal oil be erected sixty feet inside of their lines. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK - - - - - - - President.
R. DILWORTH - - - - - - - - Clerk.

The President being absent, Mr. LOONG was called to the chair *pro tem.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Blair, Comly, Gilleland, Hanna, Hastings, Kirkpatrick, Krebbs, Kopp, Long, Magraw, McNeill, Porter, Reineman, Seidle, Tate, Thompson, Vosgitz and Warner.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the business of the Select Council of the previous meeting.

The plan for the Western avenue and Lincoln avenue sewer, adopted at the last meeting, was read.

Mr. HANNA presented a remonstrance against the same, and after some discussion the plan was referred back to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

The plan for the sewer on Anderson street and Shoofstall alley.

Mr. McNEILL moved to non-concur, which was concurred in.

Mr. TATE moved to concur, when a warm discussion ensued.

Mr. McNEILL called the yeas and nays.

Mr. TATE then withdrew the motion to concur, for the purpose of allowing the matter to go over for one month.

The CHAIR decided that the motion could not be withdrawn, and called for the yeas and nays.

The CLERK called the roll, when the motion was lost—yeas, 1; nays, 17.

Mr. WARNER moved that the matter be laid over until the second regular meeting in June. Agreed to.

The plan of Wylie Oak alley sewer, adopted in Select Council, was read and laid over.

Ordinance for grading and paving of the first alley north of Hemlock street—Adopted in Select—laid over.

An ordinance for plan of sewer on Anderson street and Stoddart alley. Laid over.

Ordinance for sewer on Lincoln avenue and Hope alley. Laid over.

Ordinance for sewer on Western avenue. Laid over.

Ordinance for the paving of Evans alley, amended by striking out all that part providing for paving between Sheffield and Locust street, and ordinance as amended was adopted.

Ordinance relating to the running at large of cows, horses, goats, etc. Laid over until next meeting.

Ordinance for a sewer on Spring Garden avenue. Laid over until next regular meeting.

The report of the Committee on City Property, as amended in Select Council, was concurred in and amended as a whole.

CONCURRENCES.

The following business from Select Council was concurred in:

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Jefferson street.

Ordinance for culvert on Perry street.

Ordinance for grading and paving Fayette street.

Report of the Committee on Streets.

Resolution to authorize the employment of an Assistant Engineer, to superintend the construction of streets and sewers—referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance to authorize the construction of a sewer on Smith avenue.

Ordinance for sewer on White Oak alley.

Ordinance changing the name of Webster street to Sherman avenue.

Resolution for gas lamp on the corner of Monterey and Federal alley—referred to Gas Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. WARNER presented a petition for a change of grade on Juniata street. Referred to Street Committee.

SIXTH WARD ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. MEGRAW presented the report of the Conference Committee relative to the construction of the engine house in the Sixth ward. The committee reported in favor of awarding the contract to Messrs. Murdock & Hall, for a two story house, complete for $10,688.

Mr. WARNER moved to refer back to the committee, to prepare plans for a one story building, and advertise for proposals. Adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a remonstrance against the paving of Jefferson street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. LONG, a resolution instructing the Committee on Wharves and Landings to report upon the expediency of extending Allegheny avenue to the river, for the purpose of using the same as a public landing. Referred to Wharf Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition for the repeal of the ordinance for the paving of Evans alley. Referred to Street committee.

Adjourned.

BUILDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.—At a meeting of the Committee having in charge the matter of soliciting funds for the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Hazlewood, Twenty-third ward, on Tuesday evening, reports were made of liberal donations in aid of the enterprise. A Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. James Watson, Wm. Alexander and M. W. Rankin, was appointed with instructions to proceed at once with the construction of the church edifice, on the lot purchased some time ago on Watson street. We shall publish a description of the proposed building.

HELD FOR COURT.—James Anderson was before Mayor Brush Wednesday, on a charge of larceny preferred by Daniel Shields, a boarder in the house keeper on the corner of Canal street and Spring alley. Some days ago, it seems, Shields missed a five dollar bill from the till of his saloon, and the bar-keeper, in order to detect the thief, marked the money after-wards he called for a dollar bill was taken in. Tuesday evening a dollar bill was missed and it proved to be the one that the bar-keeper had marked. Anderson was suspected of being the thief and information was accordingly lodged against him. He was arrested and the bill in question found on his person. After a hearing he was held to answer the charge at court.

ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLING.—The Revenue Assessors of the Seventeenth District have placed the property of Mr. Wilson, who resides near Altoona, under bonds for alleged violation of the revenue law in not paying the special tax.

MAN KILLED.—The Philadelphia Express east, while passing Wilmore station, fourteen miles east of Johnstown, Wednesday morning, ran over and killed a man named Thomas Riley, who was working on the track.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Humpty Dumpty's" performances are drawing to a close, and there will be but three more opportunities to see the ludicrous compound. To-night the entertainment will be for the benefit of Alfred Moe, the champion skater, when several new and interesting features will be introduced. The play will be repeated to-morrow afternoon and evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The "Female Forty Thieves" continue to attract crowded audiences at this house. Miss Jennie Engel makes a much more attractive "Abdallah" than Rose Massey.

THE MUSEUM, with its wonders and curiosities, is still the family resort of the city, and enjoys an undiminished patronage.

THE "Renegade of the Potomac," which was to have been performed two nights more at the Academy of Music, has been withdrawn. There will be no performance, of course, to-night.

OUR FOREIGN VISITORS.

A Quiet Reception—Recoil of Mr. Thornton and Baron Lederer, to Washington.

An informal meeting of our citizens was held at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, between the hours of ten and eleven, for the purpose of arranging the details of a public reception to the diplomatic party *en route* for this city from Venango county. As, owing to the early hour, but few of our business men could attend, it was deemed best to adjourn until two o'clock, P. M., at which hour a number of our citizens assembled, among whom were Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Jas. Veech, General J. B. Sweitzer, James Park, Dr. Tweddle, & M. Rier, and a number of other prominent citizens.

A dispatch was read by Mayor Brush from Patrick Lyon, Esq., who had the party in charge, informing him that the party would arrive at half-past four o'clock. The gentlemen named were promptly on hand at the hour appointed, four o'clock, and proceeded to the Allegheny Valley Railroad depot. Upon the arrival of the train, Capt. Wm. Francis Clare Ford, Secretary of the British Legation, handed the following letter to Judge Kirkpatrick:

WILKESBARRE, May 1869.

DEAR JUDGE: This will be handed to you by Mr. Ford, Secretary of the British Legation, who has with him Capt. Ward, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Wm. Hume, also of the Legation. They are part of the company that left Washington to look at our mineral regions. The others were compelled to return from this place, and I regret that I must leave them at Wyoming Seminary. They have only met a small number of experienced workmen, and a foreman of twenty-six years experience at the trade, to superintend all work before leaving the Factory. We use no machinery. Our work is made by hand, and for durability and elegance it cannot be excelled.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

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Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. mwf

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J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

Have on hand the Largest Assortment in this city of the Latest Styles of

Modern and Antique Furniture.

AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,

DEALERS IN

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Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

SLATE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Office and Yard,

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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,

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47 and 49 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Orders Filled with Promptness.

T. C. JENKINS,

Wholesale Flour Merchant,

CHEESE AND REFINED OILS.

The Celebrated Patent White River Flour, Patented July 15, 1867.

I Receive and Control the following Brands WHITE RIVER, JENKINS' LILLY MILLS, PEARL OF MINNESOTA, PEARL OF MINNESOTA, FORD'S XXXX.

CHECKERED FRONT,

Nos. 273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET,

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1869.

A Novelty.

Look at the specimens of marbleized slate now on exhibition corner Fifth avenue and Market street, from the establishment of Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

Good or Nothing

Get a good Trunk or Valise when you are purchasing, and you will never regret it. Factory No. 104 Wood street. Sells cheaper in the market at the cheapest rates. Factory corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets

Art Perfected.

Marbleized slate, more beautiful and durable than marble. Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street, are producing mantels that are truly works of art.

For Rent.

A very desirable house of eight rooms, well finished, convenient to Station, Sewickley. Apply at 55 Fourth avenue, corner of Market street.

Art Perfected.

Marbleized slate, more beautiful and durable than marble. Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street, are producing mantels that are truly works of art.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, accepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—Reed. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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Look at the specimens of marbleized slate now on exhibition corner Fifth avenue and Market street, from the establishment of Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

A Household Elixir Adapted to All Climates.

It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be accomplished. Certain it is, that the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties, increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie," show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions, in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fever, a gentle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and, above all, as a preventive against EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a household staple. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble," a safe and pleasant remedy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it, because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either.

A Novelty.

Look at the specimens of marbleized slate now on exhibition corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, from the establishment of Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street.

Electricity—New and Important Discovories.

Dr. G. A. Sprecher, Medical Electrician, cures all diseases of chronic diseases by the various modifications of electricity, magnetism and galvanism.

Office and operating room, 279 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We have all the various styles of batteries, and the most improved sets of instruments, by which we are enabled to apply the currents to any and every part and organ of the body, whether external or internal. The treatment is pleasant and agreeable without shock or pain. Consultation free.

Art Perfected.

Marbleized slate, more beautiful and durable than marble. Daniel Hugus & Co., 187 Liberty street are producing mantels that are truly works of art.

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C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

(Late of the firm of Hammer & Bauler),

AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 48 SEVENTH AVENUE, have a Large Stock of Elegant and Fashionable

PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

We have erected a large Factory, and are prepared to fill all orders on shortest notice. We flatter ourselves of having always made good work and it will always be our endeavor to continue, having a large number of experienced workmen, and a foreman of twenty-six years experience at the trade, to superintend all work before leaving the Factory. We use no machinery. Our work is made by hand, and for durability and elegance it cannot be excelled.

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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 a m	12:15 p m
Fast Line	7:45 a m	7:15 p m
Express	4:30 p m	4:35 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
M'Donald Accomod'n	11:45 a m	8:15 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:30 p m	9:35 a m
M'Donald Accomod'n	3:15 p m	3:15 p m
Sunday Church Train	10:58 p m	8:58 a m

The 2:30 p m train will leave daily. The 12:15 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9:45 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.

R. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Seventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	8:00 a m	Day Express	3:45 p m
Night Express	7:30 p m	Night Express	6:30 a m
Brady's Bd Ac	3:15 p m	Brady's Bd Ac	10:15 a m
1st Soda Works Accom'n	9:45 a m	1st Soda Works	6:15 p m
2d Soda Works Accom'n	6:30 p m	2d Soda Works	6:15 p m
1st Hulton Ac	4:45 p m	2d Hulton	2:00 p m
2d Hulton Ac	12:00 m	1st Hulton	12:15 p m
3d Hulton Ac	11:45 a m	3d Hulton	7:35 a m
Arnold's Ac	5:00 p m	Arnold's Ac	7:40 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves 1:10 p m; arrives 9:50 a m.

Passengers SINGLE CARRIED only at principal points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869. Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	8:00 a m	Chicago Ex	4:58 a m
Erie & Yen Ex	7:25 a m	Chicago Ex	12:05 p m
Erie & Way Mail	6:30 a m	Wayne Ex & Mail	10:40 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	St. Louis Ex	7:05 p m
Chicago Ex	12:45 p m	Chicago Ex & Mail	10:40 p m
C., & Wig Ex	2:05 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:57 p m
Chicago Ex	2:25 p m	Erie & Yen Ex	10:15 p m
Wellsv'l Ex & Ft	4:38 p m	C., & Wig Ex	6:53 p m
Depart from Allegheny		Arrive in Allegheny	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	9:30 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:58 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochest'r Ac	2:00 p m	Rochest'r Ac	9:15 a m
Enon Ac	4:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	1:08 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:58 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	3:45 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	8:43 p m
Fair Oaks, Sun-day Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m
2:23 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.			
12:05 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.			

☞ No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Superintendent.
J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after APRIL 25, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Wash ington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:25 a m	Day Express	2:15 a m
Fast Line	3:15 a m	Mail Train	7:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:10 a m
Day Express	9:40 a m	Fast Line	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Homewood Ac	11:00 a m
Sharpsburg Ac	10:25 a m	No. 1	10:20 a m
Homewood Ac	11:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:30 a m
No. 1	1:10 p m	No. 2	1:40 p m
Johnstown Ac	10:35 a m	Johnstown Ac	3:05 p m
Cincinnati Ex	12:15 p m	Sharpsburg Ac	4:45 p m
Phila. Exp.	1:50 p m	Phila. Exp.	4:20 p m
Wall's No. 3	3:25 p m	Wall's No. 3	5:30 p m
Braddock's Ac	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 4	6:20 p m	Fair Oaks	6:30 p m
No. 2	9:45 p m	Homewood Ac	8:20 p m
Pittsburgh Ac	7:40 p m	No. 2	8:20 p m
Mail Passenger	11:20 p m	Wall's No. 5	11:00 p m

☞ Through trains make close connections at Harrisburg with

Through Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 6:20 a m, and arrive at Pittsburgh at 1:25 a m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:10 p m.

Fair Oaks Accom. leaves daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

D. MILLER, Jr., Agent, Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, to the amount of $100, and that passengers must have their Baggage checked to insure attention, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars. The Company will not be responsible for any package of Merchandise, Specie or Jewelry, unless taken at the risk of the owner, and then taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after APRIL 25, 1869, the Passenger Trains will depart and arrive at the Depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Pittsburg